

Two to One!

The POST-DISPATCH sells, in St. Louis and suburbs every day, in round figures, TWICE as many newspapers as the Globe-Democrat.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

The Only Evening Paper in St. Louis With the Associated Press News Service.

NIGHT
EDITION

VOL. 70. NO. 353.

ST. LOUIS, MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 12, 1918—16 PAGES.

PRICE TWO CENTS

GERMAN RESISTANCE STIFFENS; COUNTER ATTACKS BEGUN

American Troops Reported in Suburbs of Bray, Fighting Hard Great U. S. Army to Fight Hereafter Under Direction of Its Own Officers

FIELD NORTH OF MARNE FOR PERSHING

Organization of First U. S. Field Army in France One of Most Important Developments for Our Forces Operating in France to Date.

COMMANDERS FOR FIVE CORPS NAMED

Liggett, Bullard, Bundy, Reed and Wright, Directly Under Commander in Chief; Air, Tank and Artillery Service Complete.

By the Associated Press.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Sunday, Aug. 11.—The first American field army, whose organization under command of Gen. Pershing was announced last night, will operate, it is understood, in the area north of the Marne from which the Germans have been driven out. The American divisions which participated in that drive have been under French command, but are now included in the first army. Gen. Pershing retains his post as chief of the American expeditionary forces.

The step is regarded as the most important development in the organization of the American expeditionary forces to date. The creation of the first army brings a great American force under American command, but under the orders of the Generalissimo, Marshal Foch. The size of the army has not been announced, beyond the indication that it contains five corps, commanded by Major-Generals Liggett, Bullard, Bundy, Reed and Wright. Each corps is composed of several divisions, with each division including 30,000 troops of all arms, while the corps in addition will have its complement of auxiliary troops, supply troops, air squadrons, tanks and heavy artillery.

The creation of the field army is the first step toward the co-ordination of all the American forces in France. This does not mean the immediate withdrawal from the British and French commands of all American units and it is probable that divisions will be used on the French and British fronts for weeks yet. It is understood, however, that the policy of organizing other armies will be carried out steadily.

ENEMY DIGGING IN OPPOSITE ALLIED VESLE POSITIONS

Observers Report Germans Stringing Wires Northwest of Fismes in Effort to Hold.

By the Associated Press.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE VESLE FRONT, Sunday, Aug. 11, 8 p. m.—The Germans made two artillery attacks against the Franco-American troops on the Vesle front, but the allied troops counter attacked so vigorously that the Germans did not launch an infantry attack.

The struggle for the retention of Fismes, on the northern bank of the Vesle, near Fismes, has developed virtually into a continuous fight. The Americans, however, are holding the upper hand.

Both enemy artillery attacks were made before daylight, but the allied counter fire apparently was stronger than the Germans had bargained for. The German infantry made no move. The enemy artillery was heard from only at intervals Sunday.

From the hills beyond Fismes German snipers and machine gunners

Continued on Page 2, Column 7.

'ACH! CAVALRY, TOO?' CRIES GERMAN AT AMERICAN TROOPERS

Eight-Inch Enemy Howitzer and 15 in Crew Captured by Our Men in Wood.

By THOMAS MARVIN JOHNSON, A Special Correspondent of the Post Dispatch.

(Copyright, 1918.)

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE VESLE, Aug. 11.—American cavalry a few days ago, on the Vesle, captured a big German 8-inch howitzer in a wood and, with it, 15 of the crew which operated it. These included a Sergeant, who spoke English, and who cried out: "Ach, haf you got cavalry, too?" The mounted troop was scouting ahead of the infantry in checker-board formation over rough ground, when they saw a little wood. They rode ahead to see if they could draw machine-gun fire. Trotting down a leaf-shaded lane, they saw a camouflaged gun emplacement. They dismounted and advanced with carbines and revolvers to the gun, whose crew cried "Kamerad" lustily. They had just taken the breech lock out of the gun, which is one of the 210s.

WATERMELONS WHOLESALE AT 33 CENTS, TWICE 1917 PRICE

But 4 Carloads on Market Against Average of 25 Last Year—Farmers Raise Foodstuffs Instead.

Watermelons were sold today at \$4.75 a carload, or approximately 33 cents each, wholesale, which is more than twice as high as they ever have been in previous years, although considerably lower than on Friday, when a record high price of \$11.75 was paid for a carload. There are an average of 1400 melons in a car. The highest price paid last year was \$200 a carload.

Only four carloads were on the market today. In normal times the daily receipts are about twenty-five carloads. The shortage is due, commission men say, to the fact that melon growers were asked by the Government to cut down on their acreage, and devote the land to the production of more essential foodstuffs.

Watermelons are being sold out of the patches in the vicinity of Wanda south of Alton, by the pound instead of by the single melon as has been done in former years. The prices are 1 and 2 cents a pound.

FROM BERLIN TO BERLIN

Marine Recruit From Illinois Town Hopes to Make the Journey.

From Berlin to Berlin is the journey which Fred C. Scholl hopes to make through his enlistment in the Marine Corps. His home is in Berlin, Ill., but he is anxious to go to that other place of the same name where the Kaiser lives.

Berlin, Ill., is 15 miles east of Springfield, and has a population of about 200. Scholl said he was the first man in the town to volunteer for service, though the place has shown its loyalty in other directions by buying its share of Liberty Bonds and Thrift Stamps and furnishing its full draft quota.

Free Band Concerts Tonight.

Poepping's Band, at Reservoir Park; Bauer's Band, at Hyde Park, 7:30 to 10 o'clock.

Sound Advertising Judgment

was shown again yesterday, by both Home and National space-buyers when they bought far more advertising in the Post-Dispatch alone than they did in both of the other Sunday papers added together.

The count by columns:

Total Paid Advertising—	
POST-DISPATCH alone	254 Cols.
Globe-Democrat and Republic combined	231 Cols.
POST-DISPATCH excess over both	25 Cols.
Home-Merchants' Advertising—	
POST-DISPATCH alone	123 Cols.
Globe-Democrat and Republic combined	122 Cols.
POST-DISPATCH excess over both	1 Col.
National Advertising—	
POST-DISPATCH alone	24 Cols.
Globe-Democrat and Republic combined	15 Cols.
POST-DISPATCH excess over both	11 Cols.
Real Estate and Wants—	
POST-DISPATCH alone	107 Cols.
Globe-Democrat and Republic combined	92 Cols.
POST-DISPATCH excess over both	15 Cols.

The remarkable advertising supremacy of the POST-DISPATCH has now extended over a period of more than eleven years or 593 consecutive Sundays.

"St. Louis' One Big Newspaper."

3 STEAMERS ARE REPORTED SUNK OFF U. S. COAST

Thought to Have Been Sent Down by German Submarine That Sank 9 Fishing Schooners.

60 FISHERMEN STILL AT SEA IN DORIES

Members of Crew of Craft Attacked Say U-Boat Suddenly Appeared in Midst of Their Fleet.

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—German submarine raiders operating off the north Atlantic coast have destroyed three more vessels, the navy department today announced. The U-boat is assumed to be the same one that sank 9 fishing schooners of the U. S. coast Saturday and Sunday.

The British steamer Penitence of 4139 tons gross, was torpedoed 100 miles east of Nantucket light ship yesterday morning; the Swedish steamer Sydland, of 3031 gross tons, was sunk by bombs Aug. 8, 100 miles southeast of Nantucket, and an American schooner was destroyed by gunfire yesterday. All members of the crew of the Sydland were reported saved, but the navy's dispatches did not clear up the fate of the crews of the other vessels.

Three weeks ago yesterday a submarine appeared off the Massachusetts coast and sank a tug and three barges. The submarine next was heard from off the coast of Nova Scotia where several vessels were sunk.

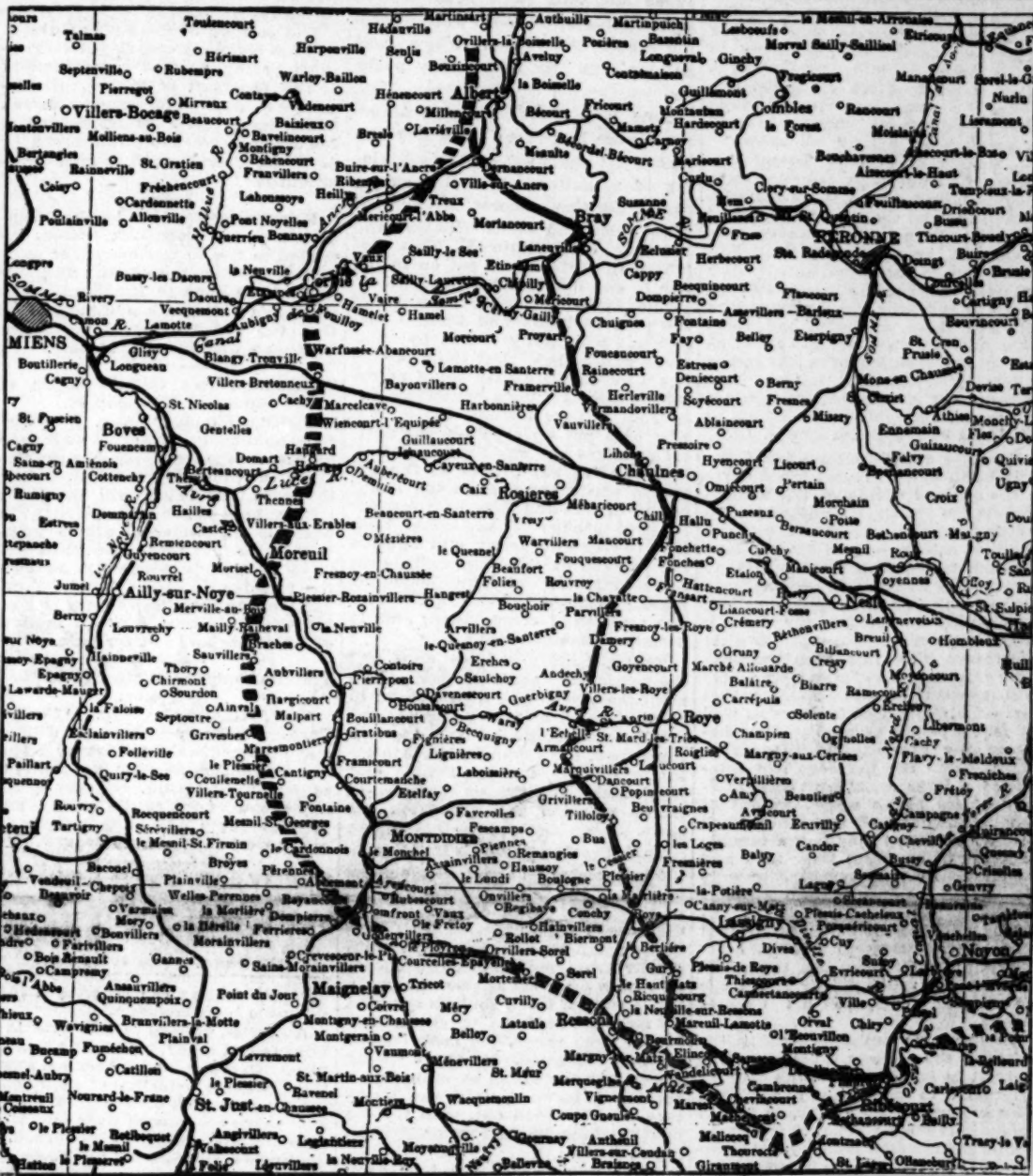
In the meantime a U-boat appeared off the Virginia coast destroying the American tank steamer O. E. Jennings, the Diamond Shoal lightship and other craft.

A British merchant steamer was sunk recently off the North Atlantic Coast, according to the second officer of the German submarine which sent the nine fishing schooners to the bottom. This report was given members of the crew of the Kate Palmer, a fishing schooner, when they were taken aboard the U-boat.

The fishermen did not learn the name of the Britisher. The men were brought here early today aboard the auxiliary schooner Helen Murley. They said they heard firing nearly all day Sunday. They were ordered alongside the submarine, taken aboard and kept below for about an hour. Later they were taken to get into their dry and were cast adrift. They were

Continued on Page 3, Column 2.

Progressive Map of the Allied Advance in Picardy



The broken line indicates the allied positions at the beginning of the attack last Thursday, and the heavy black line the positions today as nearly as they can be determined from the official reports. The dispatches today indicate that the Germans still hold Chaumes, but that they are evacuating Roye.

NEW DRAFT BILL WILL BE TAKEN UP BY SENATE MONDAY

Reed Urges Immediate Extension of Ages From 18 to 45 to Create 'Irresistible Force' in Europe.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Steps to reconvene the Senate so that the administration man-power bill extending draft ages from 18 to 45 can be taken up without delay were taken today by Senate leaders who ordered telegrams sent to all absentees asking them to be present next Thursday when the bill is reported to the Senate.

Under the unanimous consent agreement by which the recess was taken, three days must elapse before any business can be transacted after a quorum has been called and as a result the bill will be taken up next Monday.

Immediate extension of the draft ages to include all men between 18 and 45 so that an "irresistible force" can be sent to Europe to shorten the war, was urged by Senator Reed at the semi-weekly session of the Senate. Senator Reed warned against over-confidence on the allies' part and declared that now this country is in the war it will have to fight to a finish.

An effort by Senator Kirby of Arkansas to amend the bill so as to extend the draft ages from 21 to 45, inclusive, instead of 18 to 45, as proposed, failed today in the Senate Military Committee by an overwhelming vote.

Senator Kirby announced he would renew his effort when the bill reached the floor.

'HOT,' SAYS MAN DUMB 25 YEARS

Clayton Resident Able to Speak First Time in Life.

It was so hot at 8 o'clock last night in Clayton that Frank Rose, 25 years old, of 499 Bonhomme avenue, deaf and dumb since birth, felt called upon to say something about it. He walked into a billiard hall and ejaculated "Hot!" Persons who were there say he did it as well as if he had been saying it all his life.

During the first seven months of 1918 the Post-Dispatch printed 10,550 Business Opportunity "Wants"—2712 more than the FOUR other St. Louis newspapers combined.

EDMOND J. LINCHY ORDERED TO REPORT TO BARRACKS TONIGHT

Grandson of "Ed" Butler, According to Records, Ignored Notice to Fill Out Questionnaire.

Edmond J. Linchey, 24 years old, who recently inherited nearly \$1,000,000 from the estate of his grandfather, Col. "Ed" Butler, has been ordered by the Sixth Ward Board to report at Jefferson Barracks for service with the National Army tonight.

Linchey, according to the War Board records, ignored instructions to fill out a questionnaire and submit to physical examination, until hailed before the Adjutant-General at Jefferson City. He then was examined, put in Class I, and inducted into the army. He obtained a 10 days' leave, which expired at 10 a. m. today. Linchey was married June 13, 1917.

FAIR TONIGHT AND TOMORROW; NOT SO WARM TOMORROW

THE TEMPERATURES:
1 a. m. 50 8 a. m. 52
2 a. m. 48 9 a. m. 54
3 a. m. 46 10 a. m. 56
4 a. m. 44 11 a. m. 58
5 a. m. 42 12 noon 60
6 a. m. 40 1 p. m. 62

PUT YOUR DIME INTO THE SALVATION ARMY FUND

Yesterday: High 102 at 4 and 6 p. m.; low 83 at 7 a. m.
Official forecast for St. Louis and vicinity: Fair tonight and tomorrow; not quite so warm tomorrow.

Missouri: Generally fair tonight and tomorrow; not quite so warm in extreme north-west portion tonight and in north portion tomorrow.

Illinois: Partly cloudy tonight and tomorrow; probably thunderstorms in north portion; warmer in north portion tonight; cooler in northwest portion tomorrow afternoon.

75,000 Prisoners and Almost 1000 Guns Taken in Two Drives

PARIS unofficial reports that 40,000 prisoners have been taken since Thursday morning, brings the total number of Germans captured in Marshal Foch's two great drives up to 75,000.

The number of guns so far taken by the allies in the two offensives totals almost 1000.

U. S. FLYERS DOWN TWO ENEMY PLANES IN TOUL SECTOR

Illinoisan Shoots Down Machine Near Xivray; Destruction of Third by Craft Reported.

By the Associated Press.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Sunday, Aug. 11.—Two German airplanes have been brought down by American flyers in the last 24 hours on the Toul sector. Official confirmation, however, is still lacking. A third is believed to have been brought down.

The first German shot down was the victim of Capt. R. O. Bridgeman of Illinois. The machine was seen to fall in flames near Xivray Saturday. Saturday night American flyers met four German biplanes near Thiaucourt. Lieut. Tobin attacked one and it went into a nose dive.

The second reported victory occurred Sunday morning near Thiaucourt in an air battle between three German machines and several Americans.

ENGLISH GET GERMAN AIRSHIP

Brought Down in Flames on Northern Dutch Coast.

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—A German airship has been brought down in flames north of Ameland, on the northern Dutch coast, the Admiralty announced today.

Capt. Roy Britton Now a Major. Capt. Roy F. Britton of 3671 Lindell boulevard has been made a Major. He is on duty here.

TERRIFIC BATTLE RAGES, WITH SLIGHT CHANGES IN THE LINE

40,000 Prisoners and 700 Guns Reported Taken by the Entente Forces — Teutons Said to Be Throwing in Fresh Reserves and "Reacting on Allied Forces With Some Success."

By Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 12, 4:33 p. m.—American troops are in the suburbs of Bray today, fighting a continuous battle for the outskirts of the little French city.

Only slight changes in the line as a whole are reported in dispatches reaching London this afternoon, but a ding-dong battle is raging all up and down the northern section of the present battle line.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, Aug. 12.—Extremely bitter resistance is being encountered from the Germans along the line of Chaumes-Roye-Noyon. The enemy is bringing up strong reinforcements, while the allies are preparing for a further advance.

Nearly 40,000 prisoners and 700 guns have been taken by the allies in Picardy, according to reliable information here.

British Reported in Western Edge of Bray.

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The French are continuing their advance between the Avre and the Oise, according to news received in London today and have captured the town of L'Echelle-St. Aurin, three miles directly west of Roye.

The line on this front now runs from L'Echelle-St. Aurin southeast through Armancourt and Tilloloy, three miles southwest of Roye, and continued on in a southeasterly direction through Gury, 11 miles southeast of Montdidier. It then curves more to the east and passes through the Montigny quarry to the hill north of Antoval, just northwest of Ribecourt, on the Oise.

Germans Reported to Be Violently Counter-Attacking.

In the region between the Roye road and the Somme the position has been stabilized. The Germans have massed heavy artillery on this front and are heavily counter attacking.

The towns of Albert and Chaumes seemed today to be held by the enemy and Roye has not fallen.

Apparently the attack on the southern part of the front was being continued by the French this morning. Main interest centered in the sector around the Lassigny massif. It is difficult to say whether the French are on the crest, but they must be close to it. The whole position on the southern line depends upon possession of it.

Unconfirmed Report Says Germans Are Evacuating Roye.

By the Associated Press.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 12.—(2:16 p. m.)—There is an unconfirmed report this afternoon that the town of Roye, which the Germans have been defending so desperately has been evacuated. British tanks have been seen operating a considerable distance east of that town.

No Marked Change in Situation, Says French Official Report.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, Aug. 12.—There was no marked change in the fighting situation on the French front during the night, says the official statement from the War Office today. There was artillery fighting in the territory southwest of Roye.

The statement reads:

"Between the Avre and the Oise the situation is without change. During the night there was artillery firing in the region of Marquilliers and Grivillers. Nothing is reported from the remainder of the front."

British Connect Their Positions North and South of the Somme River

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—French troops have advanced nearer to the important point of Roye from the southwest by the capture of the village

CRISIS NEAR IN ALLIED ADVANCE AT CHAULNES, SIMONDS SAYS

Armancourt and Tilloloy, according to the official statement from Field Marshal Haig.

The British positions south of Lihons were attacked last evening by the Germans. The attack was repulsed.

South of the Somme, British troops have captured 200 prisoners.

British positions east of Mericourt, south of the river, have been linked with the British line east of Etinehem, north of the river.

The statement today reads: "Yesterday evening the enemy again attacked our positions south of Lihons. He was repulsed."

"As a result of a successful operation carried on by us immediately south of the Somme we captured 200 prisoners and linked up our positions east of Mericourt with the line east of Etinehem, on the north bank of the river."

"On the right of the Fourth British Army our allies progressed yesterday afternoon in the direction of Roye, capturing the villages of Armancourt and Tilloloy."

"On the northern portion of the British front we effected local improvements in our line east of Roye and between Vieux-Berquin and Meris."

ATTACKS BETWEEN ANCRE AND AISNE FAILED, SAYS BERLIN

By the Associated Press. BERLIN, via London, Aug. 11.—"Violent enemy attacks on the battle front between the Ancre and the Aisne have failed," says the War Office communication issued last evening. The official communication follows:

"Between the Yser and the Ancre, the fighting activity decreased during the day, but was revived at many points in the evening. Strong enemy thrusts on both sides of the Yser were repulsed."

"On the battle front the enemy has extended his attacks as far as the Oise."

"Between Ancre and the Somme, they collapsed before our lines. Directly south of the Somme the enemy infantry repulsed several of our attacks on Aug. 9. Strong partial attacks of the enemy near Rainecourt and against Lihons failed as the result of our fire and in counter-attacks."

"The main strength of the attacks yesterday was directed against our front between the Ancre and Avre. East of Roisieres and on both sides of the Amiens road and Roye, we repulsed many times repeated enemy attacks. In the luctuating battle against the masses of armored cars the unshakable attacking strength of our infantry again made itself fully felt at this point. On many occasions the enemy's assaults broke down even as a result of our artillery fire."

"Before the sector of a single division alone more than 40 armored cars are lying destroyed."

"Between the Avre and the Oise the enemy, after violent artillery preparation, made strong attacks against our old positions near Montigny as far as Outhoul. He was not able to reach our new fighting line east of Montdidier, which we announced yesterday."

"Our rear guards received the enemy in our old positions with a strong fire and then yielded, fighting behind the line of Labossiere, Hainvillers, Roquebourg and Marast."

"There has been very lively aerial activity over the battlefield. We have shot down 23 more enemy airplanes and one captive balloon."

"On the Vesle the enemy was repulsed between Fismette and Courlandon."

"In Champagne, west of the Somme-Py-Souain road, there were engagements in which he took prisoners."

VON HUTIER FIGHTS FOR TIME WHILE SEEKING NEW LINE

By the Associated Press. PARIS, Aug. 12.—The Germans are reacting on the allied left with a certain amount of success, having had time to get into line divisions rushed frantically from the North. It is believed here the fresh troops are being thrown into the fight in a desperate endeavor to block the allied advance toward Nesle.

Gen. von Hutier, who escaped badly damaged from the Montdidier pocket, is trying now to halt temporarily on the Boye-Noyon line. He is strong enough at the Noyon end, where his flank rests on the Oise, but should the British succeed in debouching from the villages of Lihons, Chilly, Fransart, Fresnoy and Goyencourt in the general direction of Nesle, von Hutier's right at Roye would not be turned, but he would be cut off and hopelessly lost.

The entire line, it is believed here, would then go down. Should von Hutier succeed in holding on sufficiently to get his guns and material away, his next move probably would be back towards the Somme, pivoting on Noyon. He would swing his right back on the line of Nesle and Noyon.

The Germans now are fighting for time to make this possible and the fighting is likely to be even more desperate today than it was Sunday. The Germans so far have done no more than check the allied left north of Avre. It is believed to be certain that they will spare nothing in an endeavor to push it back.

Americans Took More Than 500 Prisoners at Chilly.

By the Associated Press. LONDON, Aug. 12.—Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters describes the Anglo-American operations that cleared up the awkward Chilly triangle as a remarkable feat.

"The Americans were chiefly from Chicago," the correspondent says. "They successfully did what they do their job that they made over 500 prisoners."

BREAK OF GERMAN FLANK MIGHT BRING DISASTER TO ENEMY, CRITIC POINTS OUT

Care Must Be Taken, on Other Hand, He Says, That Franco-British Advance Does Not Run to Dangerous Salient at Point.

By FRANK H. SIMONDS, Author of "The Great War."

The fourth day (Sunday) of the great Anglo-French offensive, which will unquestionably be known hereafter as the Third Battle of the Somme, revealed with some measure of clarity the purpose of Ludendorff and the method he is following in endeavoring to check Foch. He has abandoned the old Montdidier salient and any notion of holding his position west of the line held by the Germans at the beginning of the first battle of the Somme in July, 1916. He is now attempting to store his front somewhere between the Somme and the Oise west of the line of Peronne-Ham-Chauny, to which he must eventually retire.

We are seeing once more reproduced the normal history of a successful offensive in the present form of warfare. Of the four stages, two—preparation of the attack and the attack itself—are over. The third phase, that of pursuit, is still going forward, but the successful resistance on the flanks suggests that we are almost at the point where the pursuit will merge into the fourth and last stage, which is the march of approach to the new position. All now depends upon the success of the Germans in maintaining their flanks in the next 24 hours.

Similar to March 21 Attack. To illustrate by example: When Von Hutier broke Gough's front 20 miles eastward of the present battlefield on March 21 of this year he put some 14 British divisions practically between the British and French armies just as Rawlinson now has opened a gap between the armies of the two Crown Princes which met at the Oise and the Somme.

Following this breakthrough, Von Hutier's forces rushed in pursuit all the way to the Avre and the Ancre. But the French south of the Oise and Byng's Third Army north of the Ancre were not shaken by the German offensive and they stood firm, stretching out by their flanks toward each other, while Fayolle rushed French reserves up to the actual front. The break was thus limited to the front of the Fifth Army and was eventually closed, after there had been a gradual narrowing of the German wedge. There was then left the present salient—that is, the salient which existed before the recent offensive began. It was impossible for the Germans after March 23 to advance further, because they were being subjected to flank and cross fire from the unbroken flanks of the two allied armies.

Today everything is reversed. The British and the French have completely ruptured the German front between the Somme and the Laasgny high ground. They seem to have accounted for upward of 11 divisions, or three less than Von Hutier disposed of in his March offensive. But now, as then, the troops on either side of the group are standing firm on high ground and there seems to be a tendency of the allied drive both to grow narrower and this tendency becomes more marked we may expect to see the whole drive come to a halt at the west bank of the Somme, south of Peronne and the lines at least temporarily stabilize themselves on a front of Peronne-Ham-Chauny to the high ground north and east of Noyon.

On the other hand the obvious allied move is to attempt to break down the flanks or pivots of the German retreat, and more particularly the northern pivot. If the Germans can be forced out of the high ground about Bapaume, the famous "ridge" of the old Somme days, then a new section of the

front will be set in motion and there will be no chance of a German halt—even a temporary pause—west of the old Hindenburg line.

To take another illustration: After Boehm had broken the French line north of the Aisne in May and began his push for the Marne, Foch did not attempt to throw reserves in front of the Germans. On the contrary, he put them on the sides of the wedge the German was driving and by pressing gradually narrowed the German operative front until, by the time it had reached that further became so narrow that further progress was impossible, owing to allied crossfire, and the German salient attacked that salient and by attacking between Soissons and Chateau Thierry, paused to prepare for a later offensive.

Danger of Pivoted Salient. No Ludendorff is attempting to shepherd Foch in a similar manner, hoping that by the time the point of the Anglo-French wedge approaches Nesle and the upper Somme it will have been so narrowed that further progress will become impossible. Cambrai last year the Germans first followed these methods, and then, when the British effort had spent itself in the creation of a dangerous salient, attacked that salient and brought off a considerable counter success which robbed the British of the fruits of a brilliant stroke.

We have not to fear another Cambrai, because the present allied move is a sustained offensive, not a mere speculation without adequate reserves to exploit success, as was the Cambrai attack, but we have to look forward to German efforts, first, to narrow the wedge, and eventually to break the dangerous salient which may be created, for there is bound to be a German reaction after the recent blow has been parried, wherever that blow may stop.

It is well to bear in mind, too, that there are distinct differences as well as many points of resemblance between the present and the Marne battle. Then the Germans had committed a huge army with vast military staffs to an operation out of a dangerous salient, and when Foch attacked they had a terrible problem to extricate their men and supplies. In the present case only five ponderous armored monsters went over and rolled directly into the place. The crews discovered that in the houses were crowded with German machine guns, principally from second-story windows. One tank leucely advanced upon a house with a hail of bullets splashed off its metal hide. After reconnoitering at close range, the tank backed off and charged. Its great weight crushed in the whole building and it continued forward until the structure was flattened out, with the enemy machine gunners thoroughly effaced.

After this success the four companies engaged various groups of the enemy and the house wrecking machine proceeded to roll down and flatten nine other houses. They literally crushed the entire village and all the enemy within.

When the French infantry, who had paused until the way was made clear for them by the British tanks, moved forward they met with no resistance. On the other side of the town Germans who had witnessed its demolition fled in terror.

German prisoners have boasted that their forces are now equipped with new and better rifles, firing a large projectile at great velocity. Actual encounter with these rifles, however, demonstrated that they are complete failures when trained on the armored tanks. A number of the weapons have fallen into the hands of the British.

Swift Tanks Lead Cavalrymen. During the advance east of Roisieres, British cavalry sent back word that they could not proceed because of heavy fire from a woods in front of them. A number of "whippets" rolled around to the back of the wood, but the Germans saw them coming and ran for their lives toward the rear. This gave the cavalrymen an opportunity and they charged into the enemy, who made a vain attempt to rally. The Germans were sabered right and left and 700 of them surrendered.

That was only one of the many instances where British cavalry, during the course of the battle, in addition to scouting far ahead of the advancing infantry and rounding up enemy forces, has made thrilling charges with the traditional dash of the mounted forces. If the Germans have had a hard time of it with the allied infantry and artillery, they have had doubly a hard one with the cavalry and the tanks.

Members of the Third Regiment, Missouri Home Guard, in Camp Dwight Filley Jr., near Clayton, took up the full routine of military routine, some of the items of which were suspended yesterday.

Many visitors to the camp yesterday afternoon. The hospital held several men who had become overheated, and numerous bruises and small injuries were treated by the physicians. A boxing match is to be staged this evening, near the Y. M. C. A. tent. The camp will continue until Thursday noon.

During the first seven months of 1918 the Post-Dispatch printed 27,241 For Sale "Wants"—14,632 more than the FOUR other St. Louis newspapers combined.

By the Associated Press. LONDON, Aug. 12.—Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters describes the Anglo-American operations that cleared up the awkward Chilly triangle as a remarkable feat.

"The Americans were chiefly from Chicago," the correspondent says. "They successfully did what they do their job that they made over 500 prisoners."

By the Associated Press. LONDON, Aug. 12.—Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters describes the Anglo-American operations that cleared up the awkward Chilly triangle as a remarkable feat.

"The Americans were chiefly from Chicago," the correspondent says. "They successfully did what they do their job that they made over 500 prisoners."

By the Associated Press. LONDON, Aug. 12.—Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters describes the Anglo-American operations that cleared up the awkward Chilly triangle as a remarkable feat.

"The Americans were chiefly from Chicago," the correspondent says. "They successfully did what they do their job that they made over 500 prisoners."

By the Associated Press. LONDON, Aug. 12.—Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters describes the Anglo-American operations that cleared up the awkward Chilly triangle as a remarkable feat.

"The Americans were chiefly from Chicago," the correspondent says. "They successfully did what they do their job that they made over 500 prisoners."

By the Associated Press. LONDON, Aug. 12.—Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters describes the Anglo-American operations that cleared up the awkward Chilly triangle as a remarkable feat.

"The Americans were chiefly from Chicago," the correspondent says. "They successfully did what they do their job that they made over 500 prisoners."

By the Associated Press. LONDON, Aug. 12.—Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters describes the Anglo-American operations that cleared up the awkward Chilly triangle as a remarkable feat.

"The Americans were chiefly from Chicago," the correspondent says. "They successfully did what they do their job that they made over 500 prisoners."

By the Associated Press. LONDON, Aug. 12.—Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters describes the Anglo-American operations that cleared up the awkward Chilly triangle as a remarkable feat.

"The Americans were chiefly from Chicago," the correspondent says. "They successfully did what they do their job that they made over 500 prisoners."

TANKS FLATTEN OUT TROTSKY AND VILLAGE AND KILL ENEMY DEFENDERS

Five Armored British Machines Charge Houses, Crushing Them and All Machine Gunners Within.

By the Associated Press. LONDON, Aug. 12.—Premier Lenin and his chief assistant, Leon Trotsky, have fled to Kronstadt, the naval base near Petrograd, according to a dispatch sent out by the semi-official Wolff Bureau of Berlin and printed in Zurich newspapers, says a Havas report from Paris.

The position of the Soviet Government in Russia is considered very serious by the Moscow correspondent of the Tageblatt of Berlin. He announced that the Czechoslovak forces have increased from 7500 to 300,000 and are being reinforced by Serbians, Cossacks and counter-revolutionists.

Reports received in London, Sunday, that the Bolshevik leaders intended to flee to Germany lent color to the German report that they already have gone to Kronstadt. Copenhagen dispatches Sunday said that the anti-Bolshevik movement in Russia was growing rapidly.

"Humanity, Not Gain." Slogan of Japanese Newspapers. TOKIO, Monday, Aug. 5.—Japanese opinion generally expressed by the newspapers welcomes the dispatch of troops to Vladivostok, with the hope that Japan will find a large sphere of military activity. The sentiment is manifested to adhere patriotically to Premier Tanaka's call to do everything possible to advance the prestige of Japan, with the understanding that the country is joining the movement through motives of humanity and not for gain.

German Embassy at Moscow to Move to Pskov. COPENHAGEN, Aug. 12.—The German embassy at Moscow will remove immediately to Pskov, owing to conditions in Moscow, according to advices from Berlin. (Pskov is 162 miles southwest of Petrograd and approximately 400 miles nearly directly west of Moscow.)

ENEMY DIGGING IN OPPOSITE ALLIED POSITIONS ON VESLE. Continued From Page One.

ners are causing the Americans considerable inconvenience. American officers in Fismette, in a brief report today, said that 200 Germans Saturday night, to the surprise of a detachment approaching for an attack on Fismette. Somehow they encountered their own barrage and every German was killed.

Enemy Digging In on Vesle. Allied officers have reported that the Germans are digging in opposite the Franco-American line along the Vesle. The observers also have reported that the enemy is stringing barbed wire along the hills north of west of Fismette. Allied officers express the belief that the Germans will not give ground here unless they are deliberately pushed off the plateau.

The Germans are digging trenches along the line west and east of Longueval and also in the valley of the Berles.

In the region of Fismette the Americans Friday captured a 23-year-old German from a regiment that had been in the front line for only a day. The German pointed out the positions of snipers and machine gun nests and the American and French artillery soon wiped them out. This German also assisted the Americans in caring for wounded, on several occasions going out into the open and bringing in injured men despite the German fire.

The German was wounded by a German machine gun bullet and taken to a hospital, where the bullet hole in his hip was attended to.

A wounded private from Fismette said that about 50 German prisoners in a cellar in Fismette were killed by a German gas attack Saturday night. They had lost their gas masks.

The Germans are using gas lavishly in all their attacks and the French and Americans are reciprocating with gas projectiles in profusion.

The Americans hold the outskirts of Fismette. There also are many troops within the village.

A general survey of conditions along the Soissons-Rheims front indicates the improbability of any immediately radical change there. The Germans have stabilized their line between the Vesle and the Aisne, and the Americans and French continue their persistent reconnaissance work, which may or may not develop into a general action.

During the first seven months of 1918 the Post-Dispatch printed 27,241 For Sale "Wants"—14,632 more than the FOUR other St. Louis newspapers combined.

By the Associated Press. LONDON, Aug. 12.—Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters describes the Anglo-American operations that cleared up the awkward Chilly triangle as a remarkable feat.

"The Americans were chiefly from Chicago," the correspondent says. "They successfully did what they do their job that they made over 500 prisoners."

By the Associated Press. LONDON, Aug. 12.—Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters describes the Anglo-American operations that cleared up the awkward Chilly triangle as a remarkable feat.

"The Americans were chiefly from Chicago," the correspondent says. "They successfully did what they do their job that they made over 500 prisoners."

By the Associated Press. LONDON, Aug. 12.—Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters describes the Anglo-American operations that cleared up the awkward Chilly triangle as a remarkable feat.

"The Americans were chiefly from Chicago," the correspondent says. "They successfully did what they do their job that they made over 500 prisoners."

By the Associated Press. LONDON, Aug. 12.—Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters describes the Anglo-American operations that cleared up the awkward Chilly triangle as a remarkable feat.

"The Americans were chiefly from Chicago," the correspondent says. "They successfully did what they do their job that they made over 500 prisoners."

By the Associated Press. LONDON, Aug. 12.—Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters describes the Anglo-American operations that cleared up the awkward Chilly triangle as a remarkable feat.

"The Americans were chiefly from Chicago," the correspondent says. "They successfully did what they do their job that they made over 500 prisoners."

By the Associated Press. LONDON, Aug. 12.—Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters describes the Anglo-American operations that cleared up the awkward Chilly triangle as a remarkable feat.

"The Americans were chiefly from Chicago," the correspondent says. "They successfully did what they do their job that they made over 500 prisoners."

By the Associated Press. LONDON, Aug. 12.—Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters describes the Anglo-American operations that cleared up the awkward Chilly triangle as a remarkable feat.

"The Americans were chiefly from Chicago," the correspondent says. "They successfully did what they do their job that they made over 500 prisoners."

By the Associated Press. LONDON, Aug. 12.—Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters describes the Anglo-American operations that cleared up the awkward Chilly triangle as a remarkable feat.

"The Americans were chiefly from Chicago," the correspondent says. "They successfully did what they do their job that they made over 500 prisoners."

By the Associated Press. LONDON, Aug. 12.—Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters describes the Anglo-American operations that cleared up the awkward Chilly triangle as a remarkable feat.

ALLIED ATTITUDE TOWARD RUSSIA STATED BY FRANCIS

American, as Dean of Diplomats, Tells Foreign Minister He Believes Russians Will Turn Upon Germany.

By the Associated Press. VOLOGDA, Russia, Thursday, July 25.—The reason for American Ambassador Francis and the other allied diplomats leaving Vologda for Archangel today (July 25) was their refusal to comply with insistent demands of the Bolshevik Foreign Office that they move to Moscow.

The allied diplomats accepted the decision of the Allied countries, but were willing to grant a train on condition that the embassies leave Russia as soon as a ship could be provided. The allied diplomats accepted.

Ambassador Francis declared he had no desire to leave Russia unless forced to do so and in any event his absence would be only temporary. The consuls of the allied countries, he said, would remain in Russia. Tchitcherin said the departure of the Ambassadors would not alter in the slightest the relations of Soviet Russia with the allied countries, and assured the acting American Consul General, Poole, that there was no reason why the Consuls and citizens of the allied nations should not remain.

Expression and Treatment. The final message sent to Tchitcherin by Ambassador Francis, as revealed by the diplomatic corps, read: "The correspondence that I and the consuls of the allied countries are going to Archangel, and continued: 'My message expressing friendly feelings for the people I represent and the desire on my part to maintain relations with them, is appreciated, but you will permit me to say that your treatment of me as their representative does not accord with such expressions. While I have refrained from interfering in the internal affairs of Russia, I have considered the Russian people were still our allies and have more than once appealed to them to unite with us in resisting the common enemy; I have furthermore recommended to my Government many times to send food to relieve the sufferings of the Russian people and to ship agricultural implements.'

"A wireless message sent from Washington on July 16 and received at Moscow was delivered to me after midnight, July 24. It stated that no message had been received from me of later date than June 24, except one sent through Archangel on July 7, advising of the killing of

I would not properly represent my Government or the sentiment of the American people if I should leave Russia at this time.

"The allies have never recognized the Brest-Litovsk peace, and it is becoming so burdensome to the Russian people that, in my judgment, the time is not far distant when they will turn upon Germany and the repulsion of the enemy from the Russian borders will demonstrate what I have continuously believed, and that is, that the national spirit of great Russia is not dead but has only been sleeping."

Vologda Dispatch Gives Washington First Comprehensive News of Francis' Moves.

By the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The Associated Press dispatch from Vologda telling why Ambassador Francis and the allied diplomats left that place for the North gave the State Department some information not received through official channels. Much of the correspondence between Mr. Francis and the department has never been delivered and many messages received here have been so garbled that they were unintelligible.

The Fourth of July speech by the Ambassador to the Russian people which so aroused the wrath of German newspapers and which it is believed contained an outline of the attitude of the United States toward the people of Russia has never been reported in any particular to the department.

Officials were intensely interested in the Vologda dispatch and said it was the most comprehensive statement of the reasons for the movement of the allied missions that had been seen.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH. Founded by JOSEPH FULTZ. Published Daily by the Fultz Press. In Co. Twelfth and Olive Streets.

Member Audit Bureau of Circulations. MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS. The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for publication of all news dispatches credited to it, and also the reproduction of such dispatches in any form, and by any means, except by wire for the purpose of transmission for sale or exchange.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL. Daily and Sunday. One Year, \$10.00. Six Months, \$6.00. Three Months, \$3.50. Single Copies, 10 Cents. Advance Payment Required. Money Order or St. Louis Exchange.

By Carrier in St. Louis and Suburbs. Daily and Sunday, 10 Cents. Single Copies, 5 Cents. Advance Payment Required. Money Order or St. Louis Exchange.

Entered as second-class matter July 27, 1877, at the Postoffice at St. Louis, Mo., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Successful home-making often depends upon good home help. Whether it be laundress, maid, cook or house-servant, POST-DISPATCH Wants reach the largest number of women seeking employment and a little persistent advertising will soon find the kind of a person fitted for every need.

By the Associated Press. LONDON, Aug. 12.—Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters describes the Anglo-American operations that cleared up the awkward Chilly triangle as a remarkable feat.

"The Americans were chiefly from Chicago," the correspondent says. "They successfully did what they do their job that they made over 500 prisoners."

By the Associated Press. LONDON, Aug. 12.—Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters describes the Anglo-American operations that cleared up the awkward Chilly triangle as a remarkable feat.

"The Americans were chiefly from Chicago," the correspondent says. "They successfully did what they do their job that they made over 500 prisoners."

By the Associated Press. LONDON, Aug. 12.—Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters describes the Anglo-American operations that cleared up the awkward Chilly triangle as a remarkable feat.

"The Americans were chiefly from Chicago," the correspondent says. "They successfully did what they do their job that they made over 500 prisoners."

By the Associated Press. LONDON, Aug. 12.—Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters describes the Anglo-American operations that cleared up the awkward Chilly triangle as a remarkable feat.

"The Americans were chiefly from Chicago," the correspondent says. "They successfully did what they do their job that they made over 500 prisoners."

By the Associated Press. LONDON, Aug. 12.—Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters describes the Anglo-American operations that cleared up the awkward Chilly triangle as a remarkable feat.

"The Americans were chiefly from Chicago," the correspondent says. "They successfully did what they do their job that they made over 500 prisoners."

By the Associated Press. LONDON, Aug. 12.—Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters describes the Anglo-American operations that cleared up the awkward Chilly triangle as a remarkable feat.

"The Americans were chiefly from Chicago," the correspondent says. "They successfully did what they do their job that they made over 500 prisoners."

By the Associated Press. LONDON, Aug. 12.—Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters describes the Anglo-American operations that cleared up the awkward Chilly triangle as a remarkable feat.

"The Americans were chiefly from Chicago," the correspondent says. "They successfully did what they do their job that they made over 500 prisoners."

By the Associated Press. LONDON, Aug. 12.—Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters describes the Anglo-American operations that cleared up the awkward Chilly triangle as a remarkable feat.

"The Americans were chiefly from Chicago," the correspondent says. "They successfully did what they do their job that they made over 500 prisoners."

TANKS FLATTEN OUT TROTSKY AND VILLAGE AND KILL ENEMY DEFENDERS

Five Armored British Machines Charge Houses, Crushing Them and All Machine Gunners Within.

By the Associated Press. LONDON, Aug. 12.—Premier Lenin and his chief assistant, Leon Trotsky, have fled to Kronstadt, the naval base near Petrograd, according to a dispatch sent out by the semi-official Wolff Bureau of Berlin and printed in Zurich newspapers, says a Havas report from Paris.

The position of the Soviet Government in Russia is considered very serious by the Moscow correspondent of the Tageblatt of Berlin. He announced that the Czechoslovak forces have increased from 7500 to 300,000 and are being reinforced by Serbians, Cossacks and counter-revolutionists.

Reports received in London, Sunday, that the Bolshevik leaders intended to flee to Germany lent color to the German report that they already have gone to Kronstadt. Copenhagen dispatches Sunday said that the anti-Bolshevik movement in Russia was growing rapidly.

"Humanity, Not Gain." Slogan of Japanese Newspapers. TOKIO, Monday, Aug. 5.—Japanese opinion generally expressed by the newspapers welcomes the dispatch of troops to Vladivostok, with the hope that Japan will find a large sphere of military activity. The sentiment is manifested to adhere patriotically to Premier Tanaka's call to do everything possible to advance the prestige of Japan, with the understanding that the country is joining the movement through motives of humanity and not for gain.

German Embassy at Moscow to Move to Pskov. COPENHAGEN, Aug. 12.—The German embassy at Moscow will remove immediately to Pskov, owing to conditions in Moscow, according to advices from Berlin. (Pskov is 162 miles southwest of Petrograd and approximately 400 miles nearly directly west of Moscow.)

ENEMY DIGGING IN OPPOSITE ALLIED POSITIONS ON VESLE. Continued From Page One.

ners are causing the Americans considerable inconvenience. American officers in Fismette, in a brief report today, said that 200 Germans Saturday night, to the surprise of a detachment approaching for an attack on Fismette. Somehow they encountered their own barrage and every German was killed.

Enemy Digging In on Vesle. Allied officers have reported that the Germans are digging in opposite the Franco-American line along the Vesle. The observers also have reported that the enemy is stringing barbed wire along the hills north of west of Fismette. Allied officers express the belief that the Germans will not give ground here unless they are deliberately pushed off the plateau.

The Germans are digging trenches along the line west and east of Longueval and also in the valley of the Berles.

In the region of Fismette the Americans Friday captured a 23-year-old German from a regiment that had been in the front line for only a day. The German pointed out the positions of snipers and machine gun nests and the American and French artillery soon wiped them out. This German also assisted the Americans in caring for wounded, on several occasions going out into the open and bringing in injured men despite the German fire.

The German was wounded by a German machine gun bullet and taken to a hospital, where the bullet hole in his hip was attended to.

A wounded private from Fismette said that about 50 German prisoners in a cellar in Fismette were killed by a German gas attack Saturday night. They had lost their gas masks.

The Germans are using gas lavishly in all their attacks and the French and Americans are reciprocating with gas projectiles in profusion.

The Americans hold the outskirts of Fismette. There also are many troops within the village.

A general survey of conditions along the Soissons-Rheims front indicates the improbability of any immediately radical change there. The Germans have stabilized their line between the Vesle and the Aisne, and the Americans and French continue their persistent reconnaissance work, which may or may not develop into a general action.

During the first seven months of 1918 the Post-Dispatch printed 27,241 For Sale "Wants"—14,632 more than the FOUR other St. Louis newspapers combined.

By the Associated Press. LONDON, Aug. 12.—Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters describes the Anglo-American operations that cleared up the awkward Chilly triangle as a remarkable

ARMY CASUALTY LIST SHOWS 57 AS KILLED IN ACTION

10 Others Die of Wounds, 2 of Disease, 4 of Accidents, 225 Are Wounded and 7 Missing.

GRAND TOTAL TO DATE IS 17,667

Of These 3631 Have Died in Battle, 1115 of Wounds, 1536 of Disease and 674 in Accidents.

By the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The army casualty list issued today in three sections shows: Killed in action, 57; died of wounds, 10; died of disease, 2; died of accident and other causes, 4; wounded severely, 67; wounded, degree undetermined, 155; missing in action, 7. Total, 305.

These figures bring the total American army casualties to the following:

Killed in action, 3,651
Died of wounds, 1,115
Died of disease, 1,536
Died of accident and other causes, 674
Wounded in action, 9,273
Missing (including prisoners), 1,430
Total, 17,667

The Missouri and Illinois men in the five lists follow:

Killed in action—John G. Hogan, Chicago; Shirley Moneravie, Irving, Ill.; Arnold S. Reninger, Chicago; Edward J. Gadois, Chicago; Edward Harris, Chicago; Luigi Perri, Chicago.
Died of wounds—Corp. Martin J. Cunningham, Chicago.
Missing in action—Corp. William Heller, Chicago. Private Scott Morris, Chandlerville, Ill.
Section 2: Wounded Severely—Corp. Roy E. Thornburg, Greenville, Mo.; Jacob E. Jack, Minonk, Ill.
Wounded, degree undetermined—Sergeant James Short, Cave-in-Rock, Ill.; Howard A. Short, Chandlerville, Ill.
Wounded, degree undetermined—Arthur Goughly, Charles, Mo.; Henry W. Dilport, 7818 Reilly avenue, St. Louis, Mo.; Charles W. Worley, St. Joseph, Mo.

Total Casualties for Army and Marine Corps 20,112.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Casualties in the army and marine corps overseas made public yesterday aggregated 432, bringing the total for the week to 4916 and the total since American troops landed in France to 20,112. Most of the casualties for the week represented losses in the fighting on the Marne-Alone front.

Of the total casualties announced yesterday, 345 were soldiers and 87 marines, while of the week's total, which included the day's lists, 4198 were soldiers and 718 marines. The week's aggregate of 4916 compared with 1430 the week before.

In the 20,112 casualties, total deaths, including 291 lost at sea, were killed in action, dead of wounds, disease, accidents and other causes, numbered 7716—soldiers, 6883; marines, 833. The wounded aggregate 10,874—soldiers, 9048; marines, 1826, and the missing, including prisoners, 1522—soldiers, 1431; marines, 91.

EMPEY FAILED OF CAPTAINCY BECAUSE OF TALK WILSON HEARD

President Failed to Sign Commission After Soldier-Author Said Only the Volunteers Were Heroes.

Special to the Post-Dispatch. CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—Arthur Guy Empey, soldier and author, lost his chance for a commission in the United States army by a fiery curtailment speech on the stage of the National Theater in Washington.

The real heroes of the war, Empey declared in effect, were the volunteers who went over in the first flush and not the drafted men who are fighting now only because they were compelled. Empey ended with a flourish, but the expected burst of applause did not follow.

While the commission had been recommended, it had not been signed and delivered and three days later came the announcement that there had been a "mistake" in connection with granting of a captaincy to the former Sergeant.

FOLK IS LEADING BY 17,902

Returns Show He Carried 91 of 100 Counties Thus Far Reported.

Returns from 100 of the 114 counties of Missouri, and from the city of St. Louis, showed the Democratic vote for United States Senator in last Tuesday's primary, show that Joseph W. Folk received 58,569 votes and X. P. Willey 70,967. This is a Folk lead of 17,902, which will probably be increased to more than 20,000 when the remaining counties report.

Folk carried 91 of the counties thus far reported. The nine counties carried by Willey include Jackson County, in which Kansas City is located. He also carried the city of St. Louis.

Have Us Write Your Sales Letters. Our clients are getting big results through U. S. Ross-Gould List & Letter Co. Teget and Olive, etc.—Adv.

One St. Louisan Killed; Two Wounded in Action

Sunday's Casualty List Also Includes Five Men From Near-by Places—Dead Hero Was a Post-Dispatch Newsboy.

Army and marine casualty lists today and yesterday contained the names of St. Louisans killed and two wounded in action, in France, and of five men from suburban towns wounded. They are:

Sassel Vinson, 19 years old, G Company, Thirtieth Infantry, of 1331 Wash street, killed in action.
Thomas B. Tucker, 21 years old, Sixteenth Company, Fifth Regiment of Marines, of 3624 Hickory street; severely wounded.
Henry W. Dilport, of 7818 Reilly avenue, degree undetermined.
Robert L. Thiem, Ferguson, St. Louis County.
Ernest A. Sickler, of 1530 Shield street, Alton, St. Louis County.
Leo J. Schmidt, Eighth Company, Sixth Marines, of Edwardsville, Ill.
Stanley L. McMichael, Troy, Ill.
Henry E. Henckhaus, Bethalto, Ill.
Vinson was the forty-fourth St. Louisan to make the supreme sacrifice in France.

Vinson was the only child of Mrs. Melvin R. Tod, and formerly was a Post-Dispatch newsboy at Broadway and Market streets. His stepfather, Melvin R. Tod, is in the mechanics division of the aviation service, at Houston, Tex. Vinson enlisted Nov. 20, last, and went overseas in April.

This is the second time Tucker has been wounded, arriving overseas in July, 1917. He enlisted in August, 1916. He received his first wound in June, but was only in a hospital two weeks. He lived, when he was with his sister, Mrs. F. P. Openderfer. While in the hospital he wrote her that "Fritz will never put me out."

Private Schmidt is in a machine gun company, and he recently wrote his father, telling of being in hard fighting, and of having narrow escapes from death. The Fifth Marines were in the fighting around Chateau Thierry a few weeks ago. He enlisted in June, 1917.

company, and he recently wrote his father, telling of being in hard fighting, and of having narrow escapes from death. The Fifth Marines were in the fighting around Chateau Thierry a few weeks ago. He enlisted in June, 1917.

company, and he recently wrote his father, telling of being in hard fighting, and of having narrow escapes from death. The Fifth Marines were in the fighting around Chateau Thierry a few weeks ago. He enlisted in June, 1917.

company, and he recently wrote his father, telling of being in hard fighting, and of having narrow escapes from death. The Fifth Marines were in the fighting around Chateau Thierry a few weeks ago. He enlisted in June, 1917.

company, and he recently wrote his father, telling of being in hard fighting, and of having narrow escapes from death. The Fifth Marines were in the fighting around Chateau Thierry a few weeks ago. He enlisted in June, 1917.

company, and he recently wrote his father, telling of being in hard fighting, and of having narrow escapes from death. The Fifth Marines were in the fighting around Chateau Thierry a few weeks ago. He enlisted in June, 1917.

company, and he recently wrote his father, telling of being in hard fighting, and of having narrow escapes from death. The Fifth Marines were in the fighting around Chateau Thierry a few weeks ago. He enlisted in June, 1917.

company, and he recently wrote his father, telling of being in hard fighting, and of having narrow escapes from death. The Fifth Marines were in the fighting around Chateau Thierry a few weeks ago. He enlisted in June, 1917.

company, and he recently wrote his father, telling of being in hard fighting, and of having narrow escapes from death. The Fifth Marines were in the fighting around Chateau Thierry a few weeks ago. He enlisted in June, 1917.

company, and he recently wrote his father, telling of being in hard fighting, and of having narrow escapes from death. The Fifth Marines were in the fighting around Chateau Thierry a few weeks ago. He enlisted in June, 1917.

company, and he recently wrote his father, telling of being in hard fighting, and of having narrow escapes from death. The Fifth Marines were in the fighting around Chateau Thierry a few weeks ago. He enlisted in June, 1917.

company, and he recently wrote his father, telling of being in hard fighting, and of having narrow escapes from death. The Fifth Marines were in the fighting around Chateau Thierry a few weeks ago. He enlisted in June, 1917.

company, and he recently wrote his father, telling of being in hard fighting, and of having narrow escapes from death. The Fifth Marines were in the fighting around Chateau Thierry a few weeks ago. He enlisted in June, 1917.

company, and he recently wrote his father, telling of being in hard fighting, and of having narrow escapes from death. The Fifth Marines were in the fighting around Chateau Thierry a few weeks ago. He enlisted in June, 1917.

company, and he recently wrote his father, telling of being in hard fighting, and of having narrow escapes from death. The Fifth Marines were in the fighting around Chateau Thierry a few weeks ago. He enlisted in June, 1917.

company, and he recently wrote his father, telling of being in hard fighting, and of having narrow escapes from death. The Fifth Marines were in the fighting around Chateau Thierry a few weeks ago. He enlisted in June, 1917.

company, and he recently wrote his father, telling of being in hard fighting, and of having narrow escapes from death. The Fifth Marines were in the fighting around Chateau Thierry a few weeks ago. He enlisted in June, 1917.

company, and he recently wrote his father, telling of being in hard fighting, and of having narrow escapes from death. The Fifth Marines were in the fighting around Chateau Thierry a few weeks ago. He enlisted in June, 1917.

company, and he recently wrote his father, telling of being in hard fighting, and of having narrow escapes from death. The Fifth Marines were in the fighting around Chateau Thierry a few weeks ago. He enlisted in June, 1917.

company, and he recently wrote his father, telling of being in hard fighting, and of having narrow escapes from death. The Fifth Marines were in the fighting around Chateau Thierry a few weeks ago. He enlisted in June, 1917.

company, and he recently wrote his father, telling of being in hard fighting, and of having narrow escapes from death. The Fifth Marines were in the fighting around Chateau Thierry a few weeks ago. He enlisted in June, 1917.

company, and he recently wrote his father, telling of being in hard fighting, and of having narrow escapes from death. The Fifth Marines were in the fighting around Chateau Thierry a few weeks ago. He enlisted in June, 1917.

company, and he recently wrote his father, telling of being in hard fighting, and of having narrow escapes from death. The Fifth Marines were in the fighting around Chateau Thierry a few weeks ago. He enlisted in June, 1917.

company, and he recently wrote his father, telling of being in hard fighting, and of having narrow escapes from death. The Fifth Marines were in the fighting around Chateau Thierry a few weeks ago. He enlisted in June, 1917.

company, and he recently wrote his father, telling of being in hard fighting, and of having narrow escapes from death. The Fifth Marines were in the fighting around Chateau Thierry a few weeks ago. He enlisted in June, 1917.

company, and he recently wrote his father, telling of being in hard fighting, and of having narrow escapes from death. The Fifth Marines were in the fighting around Chateau Thierry a few weeks ago. He enlisted in June, 1917.

company, and he recently wrote his father, telling of being in hard fighting, and of having narrow escapes from death. The Fifth Marines were in the fighting around Chateau Thierry a few weeks ago. He enlisted in June, 1917.

company, and he recently wrote his father, telling of being in hard fighting, and of having narrow escapes from death. The Fifth Marines were in the fighting around Chateau Thierry a few weeks ago. He enlisted in June, 1917.

FORMER POST-DISPATCH NEWSBOY, DEAD IN ACTION



SASSEL VINSON.

company, and he recently wrote his father, telling of being in hard fighting, and of having narrow escapes from death. The Fifth Marines were in the fighting around Chateau Thierry a few weeks ago. He enlisted in June, 1917.

company, and he recently wrote his father, telling of being in hard fighting, and of having narrow escapes from death. The Fifth Marines were in the fighting around Chateau Thierry a few weeks ago. He enlisted in June, 1917.

company, and he recently wrote his father, telling of being in hard fighting, and of having narrow escapes from death. The Fifth Marines were in the fighting around Chateau Thierry a few weeks ago. He enlisted in June, 1917.

company, and he recently wrote his father, telling of being in hard fighting, and of having narrow escapes from death. The Fifth Marines were in the fighting around Chateau Thierry a few weeks ago. He enlisted in June, 1917.

company, and he recently wrote his father, telling of being in hard fighting, and of having narrow escapes from death. The Fifth Marines were in the fighting around Chateau Thierry a few weeks ago. He enlisted in June, 1917.

company, and he recently wrote his father, telling of being in hard fighting, and of having narrow escapes from death. The Fifth Marines were in the fighting around Chateau Thierry a few weeks ago. He enlisted in June, 1917.

company, and he recently wrote his father, telling of being in hard fighting, and of having narrow escapes from death. The Fifth Marines were in the fighting around Chateau Thierry a few weeks ago. He enlisted in June, 1917.

company, and he recently wrote his father, telling of being in hard fighting, and of having narrow escapes from death. The Fifth Marines were in the fighting around Chateau Thierry a few weeks ago. He enlisted in June, 1917.

company, and he recently wrote his father, telling of being in hard fighting, and of having narrow escapes from death. The Fifth Marines were in the fighting around Chateau Thierry a few weeks ago. He enlisted in June, 1917.

company, and he recently wrote his father, telling of being in hard fighting, and of having narrow escapes from death. The Fifth Marines were in the fighting around Chateau Thierry a few weeks ago. He enlisted in June, 1917.

company, and he recently wrote his father, telling of being in hard fighting, and of having narrow escapes from death. The Fifth Marines were in the fighting around Chateau Thierry a few weeks ago. He enlisted in June, 1917.

company, and he recently wrote his father, telling of being in hard fighting, and of having narrow escapes from death. The Fifth Marines were in the fighting around Chateau Thierry a few weeks ago. He enlisted in June, 1917.

company, and he recently wrote his father, telling of being in hard fighting, and of having narrow escapes from death. The Fifth Marines were in the fighting around Chateau Thierry a few weeks ago. He enlisted in June, 1917.

company, and he recently wrote his father, telling of being in hard fighting, and of having narrow escapes from death. The Fifth Marines were in the fighting around Chateau Thierry a few weeks ago. He enlisted in June, 1917.

company, and he recently wrote his father, telling of being in hard fighting, and of having narrow escapes from death. The Fifth Marines were in the fighting around Chateau Thierry a few weeks ago. He enlisted in June, 1917.

company, and he recently wrote his father, telling of being in hard fighting, and of having narrow escapes from death. The Fifth Marines were in the fighting around Chateau Thierry a few weeks ago. He enlisted in June, 1917.

company, and he recently wrote his father, telling of being in hard fighting, and of having narrow escapes from death. The Fifth Marines were in the fighting around Chateau Thierry a few weeks ago. He enlisted in June, 1917.

company, and he recently wrote his father, telling of being in hard fighting, and of having narrow escapes from death. The Fifth Marines were in the fighting around Chateau Thierry a few weeks ago. He enlisted in June, 1917.

company, and he recently wrote his father, telling of being in hard fighting, and of having narrow escapes from death. The Fifth Marines were in the fighting around Chateau Thierry a few weeks ago. He enlisted in June, 1917.

company, and he recently wrote his father, telling of being in hard fighting, and of having narrow escapes from death. The Fifth Marines were in the fighting around Chateau Thierry a few weeks ago. He enlisted in June, 1917.

company, and he recently wrote his father, telling of being in hard fighting, and of having narrow escapes from death. The Fifth Marines were in the fighting around Chateau Thierry a few weeks ago. He enlisted in June, 1917.

company, and he recently wrote his father, telling of being in hard fighting, and of having narrow escapes from death. The Fifth Marines were in the fighting around Chateau Thierry a few weeks ago. He enlisted in June, 1917.

company, and he recently wrote his father, telling of being in hard fighting, and of having narrow escapes from death. The Fifth Marines were in the fighting around Chateau Thierry a few weeks ago. He enlisted in June, 1917.

company, and he recently wrote his father, telling of being in hard fighting, and of having narrow escapes from death. The Fifth Marines were in the fighting around Chateau Thierry a few weeks ago. He enlisted in June, 1917.

company, and he recently wrote his father, telling of being in hard fighting, and of having narrow escapes from death. The Fifth Marines were in the fighting around Chateau Thierry a few weeks ago. He enlisted in June, 1917.

company, and he recently wrote his father, telling of being in hard fighting, and of having narrow escapes from death. The Fifth Marines were in the fighting around Chateau Thierry a few weeks ago. He enlisted in June, 1917.

company, and he recently wrote his father, telling of being in hard fighting, and of having narrow escapes from death. The Fifth Marines were in the fighting around Chateau Thierry a few weeks ago. He enlisted in June, 1917.

company, and he recently wrote his father, telling of being in hard fighting, and of having narrow escapes from death. The Fifth Marines were in the fighting around Chateau Thierry a few weeks ago. He enlisted in June, 1917.

company, and he recently wrote his father, telling of being in hard fighting, and of having narrow escapes from death. The Fifth Marines were in the fighting around Chateau Thierry a few weeks ago. He enlisted in June, 1917.

company, and he recently wrote his father, telling of being in hard fighting, and of having narrow escapes from death. The Fifth Marines were in the fighting around Chateau Thierry a few weeks ago. He enlisted in June, 1917.

company, and he recently wrote his father, telling of being in hard fighting, and of having narrow escapes from death. The Fifth Marines were in the fighting around Chateau Thierry a few weeks ago. He enlisted in June, 1917.

company, and he recently wrote his father, telling of being in hard fighting, and of having narrow escapes from death. The Fifth Marines were in the fighting around Chateau Thierry a few weeks ago. He enlisted in June, 1917.

company, and he recently wrote his father, telling of being in hard fighting, and of having narrow escapes from death. The Fifth Marines were in the fighting around Chateau Thierry a few weeks ago. He enlisted in June, 1917.

SAYS BERNSTORFF AND BOLO VISITED HEARST TOGETHER

New York Attorney-General, in Statement, Declares He Has Evidence of at Least Two Visits at Home.

STATES HE HOLDS PROOFS IN AFFIDAVITS

Publisher Issues Statement, Saying Spy Had Good Credentials, and Was Received Like Other Foreigners.

By the Associated Press. NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—Merton E. Lewis, State Attorney-General, declared in a statement last night that he could show by a series of affidavits that William Randolph Hearst, the newspaper publisher, had received at his home, at the same time, on two or more occasions, Bolo Pasha, who was recently executed in France for treason, and Count von Bernstorff, former German Ambassador to the United States.

Moreover, Lewis asserted he was "prepared to show, by many affidavits, that Count von Bernstorff was a frequent visitor at the Hearst home at about the time of Bolo's visit to New York in the spring of 1916, when Bolo obtained \$1,683,000 from von Bernstorff, with which to carry on the same German peace propaganda in France that Hearst was conducting in America."

Lewis declared it had been shown "by the testimony of Hearst's Paris correspondent, Bertelli, given at the trial of Bolo for treason, that, instead of Bolo's being a one-time visitor, he met him there three times. These meetings, according to Lewis, occurred when "Hearst entertained Bolo at luncheon; Bolo entertained Hearst at the Sherry dinner, and Hearst entertained Bolo at a theater party and supper."

Included in the statement were copies of nine affidavits regarding visits to the Hearst apartment house alleged to have been made by Bernstorff and Bolo. Some of these affidavits were made by chauffeurs who said they had driven Bernstorff, Bolo or both to the Hearst apartment house, 131 Riverside drive, on one or more occasions, while others included those by the doorman, superintendent and elevator boy at the apartment house.

Hearst issued a statement in which he declared that "the intimation that Count von Bernstorff and Bolo Pasha met at my house is a characteristic falsification of Mr. Lewis. He declared that the 'obvious object' has been to endeavor to weaken the effect of my opposition to the liquor interests and the corrupt financial interests," which he asserted Lewis represents in the present gubernatorial campaign.

Hearst added that Bolo brought excellent credentials, that he was "courteous to him just as I have been courteous to Lord Northcliffe or to any other visiting journalist of any importance," and that he "did not know that Bolo Pasha would turn out later to be a spy."

"I do not recall ever having met von Bernstorff at my house, and I think that the only time he called there was at an afternoon tea when I was away."

"No Secrecy,"—Against. "But all of this occurred before the entrance of the United States into the war, when I had a perfect right to meet the German Ambassador, the English Ambassador, or any other Ambassador. There was no secrecy about any of this matter."

Hearst added that Bolo brought excellent credentials, that he was "courteous to him just as I have been courteous to Lord Northcliffe or to any other visiting journalist of any importance," and that he "did not know that Bolo Pasha would turn out later to be a spy."

"I do not recall ever having met von Bernstorff at my house, and I think that the only time he called there was at an afternoon tea when I was away."

"No Secrecy,"—Against. "But all of this occurred before the entrance of the United States into the war, when I had a perfect right to meet the German Ambassador, the English Ambassador, or any other Ambassador. There was no secrecy about any of this matter."

Hearst added that Bolo brought excellent credentials, that he was "courteous to him just as I have been courteous to Lord Northcliffe or to any other visiting journalist of any importance," and that he "did not know that Bolo Pasha would turn out later to be a spy."

"I do not recall ever having met von Bernstorff at my house, and I think that the only time he called there was at an afternoon tea when I was away."

"No Secrecy,"—Against. "But all of this occurred before the entrance of the United States into the war, when I had a perfect right to meet the German Ambassador, the English Ambassador, or any other Ambassador. There was no secrecy about any of this matter."

Hearst added that Bolo brought excellent credentials, that he was "courteous to him just as I have been courteous to Lord Northcliffe or to any other visiting journalist of any importance," and that he "did not know that Bolo Pasha would turn out later to be a spy."

"I do not recall ever having met von Bernstorff at my house, and I think that the only time he called there was at an afternoon tea when I was away."

"No Secrecy,"—Against. "But all of this occurred before the entrance of the United States into the war, when I had a perfect right to meet the German Ambassador, the English Ambassador, or any other Ambassador. There was no secrecy about any of this matter."

Hearst added that Bolo brought excellent credentials, that he was "courteous to him just as I have been courteous to Lord Northcliffe or to any other visiting journalist of any importance," and that he "did not know that Bolo Pasha would turn out later to be a spy."

"I do not recall ever having met von Bernstorff at my house, and I think that the only time he called there was at an afternoon tea when I was away."

"No Secrecy,"—Against. "But all of this occurred before the entrance of the United States into the war, when I had a perfect right to meet the German Ambassador, the English Ambassador, or any other Ambassador. There was no secrecy about any of this matter."

Hearst added that Bolo brought excellent credentials, that he was "courteous to him just as I have been courteous to Lord Northcliffe or to any other visiting journalist of any importance," and that he "did not know that Bolo Pasha would turn out later to be a spy."

"I do not recall ever having met von Bernstorff at my house, and I think that the only time he called there was at an afternoon tea when I was away."

"No Secrecy,"—Against. "But all of this occurred before the entrance of the United States into the war, when I had a perfect right to meet the German Ambassador, the English Ambassador, or any other Ambassador. There was no secrecy about any of this matter."

Hearst added that Bolo brought excellent credentials, that he was "courteous to him just as I have been courteous to Lord Northcliffe or to any other visiting journalist of any importance," and that he "did not know that Bolo Pasha would turn out later to be a spy."

"I do not recall ever having met von Bernstorff at my house, and I think that the only time he called there was at an afternoon tea when I was away."

as Mr. Lewis' own affidavits prove," said Mr. Lewis, "but the slightest scintilla of pertinent or competent evidence against me reflecting directly or indirectly upon me or upon my papers, let him produce it and let him act upon it in his official capacity as Attorney-General of New York."

Oscar G. Colquitt, former Governor of Texas; Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, German propagandist; Bernard H. Riden, editor of the New Yorker Staats Zeitung; and George Sylvester Viereck, formerly editor of the Fatherland, conferred at one time on the purchase of a New York newspaper, according to information which Deputy State Attorney-General Becker announces he obtained from Viereck during his investigation of the German propaganda movement in this country.

Hearst Enlured by Bolo in Papers He Bought in Paris. Special to the Post-Dispatch. NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—The trial of Bolo Pasha in France disclosed that after he returned there from the United States he enlured Hearst in the newspapers he bought with German capital. Hearst was then advised by a three-column article in the newspapers, which he wrote himself, in "Le Journal," headed by a three-column article of Hearst. Bolo in his eulogy characterized Hearst as a man of great originality, a power, a handler of the masses.

He was then advised by a three-column article in the newspapers, which he wrote himself, in "Le Journal," headed by a three-column article of Hearst. Bolo in his eulogy characterized Hearst as a man of great originality, a power, a handler of the masses.

He was then advised by a three-column article in the newspapers, which he wrote himself, in "Le Journal," headed by a three-column article of Hearst. Bolo in his eulogy characterized Hearst as a man of great originality, a power, a handler of the masses.

He was then advised by a three-column article in the newspapers, which he wrote himself, in "Le Journal," headed by a three-column article of Hearst. Bolo in his eulogy characterized Hearst as a man of great originality, a power, a handler of the masses.

He was then advised by a three-column article in the newspapers, which he wrote himself, in "Le Journal," headed by a three-column article of Hearst. Bolo in his eulogy characterized Hearst as a man of great originality, a power, a handler of the masses.

He was then advised by a three-column article in the newspapers, which he wrote himself, in "Le Journal," headed by a three-column article of Hearst. Bolo in his eulogy characterized Hearst as a man of great originality, a power, a handler of the masses.

He was then advised by a three-column article in the newspapers, which he wrote himself, in "Le Journal," headed by a three-column article of Hearst. Bolo in his eulogy characterized Hearst as a man of great originality, a power, a handler of the masses.

He was then advised by a three-column article in the newspapers, which he wrote himself, in "Le Journal," headed by a three-column article of Hearst. Bolo in his eulogy characterized Hearst as a man of great originality, a power, a handler of the masses.

He was then advised by a three-column article in the newspapers, which he wrote himself, in "Le Journal," headed by a three-column article of Hearst. Bolo in his eulogy characterized Hearst as a man of great originality, a power, a handler of the masses.

He was then advised by a three-column article in the newspapers, which he wrote himself, in "Le Journal," headed by a three-column article of Hearst. Bolo in his eulogy characterized Hearst as a man of great originality, a power, a handler of the masses.

He was then advised by a three-column article in the newspapers, which he wrote himself, in "Le Journal," headed by a three-column article of Hearst. Bolo in his eulogy characterized Hearst as a man of great originality, a power, a handler of the masses.

He was then advised by a three-column article in the newspapers, which he wrote himself, in "Le Journal," headed by a three-column article of Hearst. Bolo in his eulogy characterized Hearst as a man of great originality, a power, a handler of the masses.

He was then advised by a three-column article in the newspapers, which he wrote himself, in "Le Journal," headed by a three-column article of Hearst. Bolo in his eulogy characterized Hearst as a man of great originality, a power, a handler of the masses.

THE EITEL FRIEDRICH AND ITS DEGENERATE CAPTAIN

Even the Crew of German Raider of Sea Protested Against Brutal Commander

This is the fourth article by French Strother in a series he is writing under the title, "Fighting Germany's Spies." The facts and documents in these narratives have been verified in the archives of the Department of Justice.

By French Strother,
Managing Editor of the World's Work.

(Copyright, 1918 World's Work, by Otis F. Wood.)

OUT of the black picture of the German depravity in fighting this war have emerged four or five dramatic episodes that have stirred the imagination of the world and appealed to the romantic and chivalric instincts even of German's enemies. The cruise of the Emden will always remain one of the glorious traditions of the sea. The knightly spirit of those German aviators who flew low over the bier of their fallen foe of the French cavalry of the clouds, and strewn flowers upon it, was in the spirit of the best that war produces.

America was the scene of two such episodes. The first unexpected appearance of the U-53 upon our shores, rising unheralded from the unsuspected waters, thrilled the sporting instinct of our people. But perhaps the most dramatic incident was the arrival of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich.

During the night of March 9-10, 1918, this gallant cruiser of the Kaiserliche Marine, slipped into the harbor at Norfolk, having run the British blockade of cruisers outside the three-mile limit, ending a career of six months as a commerce raider, recalling the feats of the Alabama in the Civil War. The Eitel Friedrich was soon interned for the period of the war and her officers and crew put under formal arrest. Even the British whose fleet had been outwitted, gave their tribute of praise to the men who had taken their fair chance and had got away. Capt. Max Thierichens and his crew became objects of admiration to the world. They were showered with felicitations, most of which were natural enough, from Germans and German-Americans.

That is the bright side of the picture—and no one, even now, would care to dim its luster. But even at his best the German of the ruling class seems tainted with the ineradicable nature of the beast. Notes from many women in flood of congratulations among the great quantities of letters of congratulation which Capt. Thierichens received were many from German-American women. They were stirred by the brilliancy of his exploit; it was a ray of light in the gloom that had fallen on the Teuton peoples after the battle of the Marne, when the rosy vision of quick victory had turned to the gray fog of a long defensive war. These letters breathed the passionate loyalty of the German spirit to the Fatherland. To these women, Thierichens was the embodiment of the martial spirit of the race—the spirit of the sons they saw themselves in imagination sending forth to war. Some phrases from their letters strike the eye:

It is a pleasure for us to help our German brothers, but I also understand that you, my dear brother, are waiting to come out from your predicament. How grand it is that you are receiving letters from the Fatherland. We don't hear anything. Can't write anything, as the letters are not being delivered. So far good news. It is wonderful. My heart is jumping with joy. I look with confidence in the future. I have to please so many; have so many times to defend my Germany, but I have an unlimited confidence in God and in the truth. Again: Hold your head high and do not forget: starlight itself is in the night and God does not forsake his own. Their attitude was one of high patriotism and maternal solicitude. They sent him books and delicacies, scraps of news from Germany, and in every way sought to comfort and inspire their hero. Thierichens was indifferent to the lofty purpose of these letters. His mind was preoccupied by the social custom of military Germany by which men of the officer class are in youth taught to consider themselves above the moral law. He was quite aware of the kinship of all emotions and he promptly undertook to change the direction of these currents of passion into a channel more pleasing to his taste.

It was not long until he had narrowed his correspondence chiefly to three women and of these more particularly to two. Of these latter one was a German servant girl of his household, better than average understanding, and the other a kindergarten teacher in the Middle West, one 25 and the other 45 years of age. Their correspondence in both cases started on an exalted plane. It ended in depravity unprintable.

Only a reading of the complete series of Thierichens' letters to these women could give a full understanding of the heartlessness, the baseness and the ingenuity with which this man, always playing upon their patriotic fervor, transmuted their finer feelings into the most degrading travesty of romantic love. He and the kindergarten teacher never met. But by the time their correspondence came under Government censorship it had become a blend of exalted patriotism and of passion perverted to the obscenities pictured on the walls of ruined Pompeii.

Letters from Wife and Daughters in Germany TERRIBLE as was the plight to which the teacher had descended, the case in which the German servant found herself was

men who ever had been in charge of a vessel. He is a disgrace to any military organization, and we feel ashamed that he brought disgrace to our vessel. He is one of the worst egoists in existence, without any feeling for his fellow men. He is guilty of using the United States mails for fraudulent purposes, advertising in the papers that he would receive liebesgaben (love packages) for the soldiers in order to benefit himself, and later selling the same in the canteen after an inspection and rifling; he kept everything of value. He has received 1000 of packages and money from very near every German society and countless private people, but his men never saw any of the same. The money he has spent for himself and some of his officers in his orgies.

As we had been out on the high seas, he only had an eye for his personal welfare. If we met a vessel, after stopping same, the first thing he always did was to secure wine and other good things for himself and officers, so that they always had plenty. He would not allow his sailors to bring enough potatoes and common food on board to satisfy their hunger. There had been cases where men had been severely punished for taking a piece of meat from the table of one of the sunken vessels. The men did not even have drinking water, but he and his officers used the same for bathing. He had been afraid that the U. S. Government would find out about his various misdeeds, so

in order to make the Government think that he was all he should have represented he pulled off the biggest bluff ever thought of. He told 10 men that they could run off, supplied the same with money, and after a few moments sent some other boys over the side to make as much noise as possible to call the attention of the guards. He had his men maltreated wherever there was a chance to do so. He even did this after we had been brought to Fort Oglethorpe. We have to thank the U. S. officers for putting a stop to it. The Captain had been mad that he lost the power over the men. He swore he would bring the men to a military prison for years to come, simply because they refused to be treated like dogs after being informed by the U. S. officers that they don't have to stand for anything like that. If it was not for the iron discipline maintained by the Germans there would have been a mutiny on board the ship. Even a common man hates to see good supplies going to waste just because the Captain could not get quite enough to his wine, and the men went on hardship that was treated with scrupulous politeness. Some of the men are unwilling to appear in court against the Captain to bear out because they are not protected by the U. S. Government, and may have to face a military law. They are returned to Germany. We do hope that there will be an investigation of the evil doings of said Captain. If found guilty, we do hope that he may find out what

Photographic Record Kept of All Ships Destroyed

PHOTOGRAPHS were taken by officers of the Eitel Friedrich during their career as a commerce raider. With true German thoroughness they made a complete record of the ships they sank, even to photographs of these vessels when first sighted and "progress pictures" of their destruction and submergence, mounting with photographs on sheets of paper embossed with the imperial sign. The Eitel Friedrich was a cruiser, not a submarine, and it so far observed the rules of war as to remove the crews before the ships were sunk.

One of these merchantmen was an American, the William F. Frye. The German photographs show the Stars and Stripes flying from the stern when sighted and then a last view of the topmasts as she went beneath their walls. It is certainly well that as on many of the others, women were among the prisoners of war removed to the Eitel Friedrich. Aboard the German raider they were locked in their cabins under guard and treated with scrupulous politeness.

Perhaps it was as well for their peace of mind that Thierichens' subsequent record in an American court of law was not embellished on his part. It is certainly well that there was the difference between the German crew and their Captain trained in the Prussian military code of morals which the foregoing documents show.

It does mean to do wrong to his fellow men. The German photographs show the Stars and Stripes flying from the stern when sighted and then a last view of the topmasts as she went beneath their walls. It is certainly well that as on many of the others, women were among the prisoners of war removed to the Eitel Friedrich. Aboard the German raider they were locked in their cabins under guard and treated with scrupulous politeness.

These documents should be read in the light of their date, Aug. 20, 1915, and of the fact that the United States was a neutral nation, still harboring the representatives of the "friendly" German and Austro-Hungarian Empires. They are conclusive enough, in themselves, of the pernicious activities of these emissaries, but they will become doubly significant in a later article in this series when they are read in the light of the activities of "Labor's National Peace Council."

Carried Report of Press Exposure of Teuton Plots

Another document which Dumba entrusted to Archibald was his report to Burian on the then recent publication in the New York World of the papers taken from a satchel left in an elevated train by Dr. Heinrich Albert, the financial adviser of the German Embassy in America and the paymaster for a great deal of its work in plots and propaganda. This dispatch of Dumba's is worthy of reproduction in full. It is:

A map and a number of documents—typed but unfinished copies or statements of petitioners—were stolen from the financial adviser of the German Embassy here, obviously by the English secret service. The documents are now published in the current issue of the World, which has gone over to the English "Yingolanger" (Jingo camp) as a great sensation, with cheap advertisement. The paper makes the most violent accusations against the German Embassy, mainly against Count von Bernstorff, Military Attaché Capt. von Pappen and Geheimrat Albert, who are said to have conspired secretly against the safety of the United States, in that they have bought arms and munition factories, have concluded bogus contracts for delivery with France or Russia, by misrepresenting large quantities of explosive materials, have incited strikes in the munition factories, have sought to corrupt the press, and have spread far-reaching agitation. The effecting of an embargo in the different American circles. The other important New York papers second the World, although with less violence, for, in their leading articles, by misrepresentation of the facts, they accuse Germany of all possible and impossible machinations—for instance, they like the World, bring forward the assertion that the German Government wished to stop the supply of armament to the allies, while secretly sending large quantities over itself.

Count von Bernstorff took the view that these calumnies were beneath reply, and by a happy inspiration, refused any explanation. He is in no way compromised. On the contrary, it appears from the published correspondence of various press agents that he vetoed the purchase of a press agency.

On the other hand, Geheimrat Albert published in the newspapers a very cleverly worded explanation, the tenor of which I venture to submit to Your Excellency.

Count von Bernstorff took the view that these calumnies were beneath reply, and by a happy inspiration, refused any explanation. He is in no way compromised. On the contrary, it appears from the published correspondence of various press agents that he vetoed the purchase of a press agency.

On the other hand, Geheimrat Albert published in the newspapers a very cleverly worded explanation, the tenor of which I venture to submit to Your Excellency.

How War Correspondent Archibald Was Trapped Carrying German Messages

THE case of James J. Archibald, war correspondent, is another sample of the Germans' fatal gift for trusting a weak link in an otherwise ingenious and complete chain. Their "cleverness" in the use of the "cocky boy" who thinks he can outwit any one. The sad ending of Archibald's career, the ignominious exposure of his character as a messenger for the Germans, was simply the result of a revelation retained in the memory of the plotters in the Teutonic embassies.

The story begins on July 29, 1914, six days after Austria's ultimatum to Serbia and three days before the formal historical date of the opening of the war. On that day an enterprising American newspaper syndicate telegraphed Mr. Archibald as follows:

My dear Father: My darling, today the day of my sixth birthday. I will thank you all alone for the pretty things, lovely kisses for same. I hope my next birthday you will be with us again. I am praying every evening and morning to the dear God that he will soon protect my dear father and that the war will soon be ended and you come again to the dear Fatherland. Many hundred thousand kisses sent you.

Your thankful daughter, CHRISTEL. KIEL, Germany, 23d March, 1917. My only Muckelchen: I want to chat with you again a little today; had very little time yesterday; did some shopping morning and some stocking mending in the afternoon; some linen work in the evening; went early to bed; had love pains; was a little cold. This morning I went with Christel to Karestadt, bought some stockings, a school hat and gloves for her; also a leather hat for Elly; very neat. I am dressing Elly still like a child; she also is still wearing her hair down her back; she is anyway a child yet. Tomorrow I will get some bones from the war kitchen; Fritz, and then I shall ride together with the children to Aunt Niemann. Today is a sunny day, but still a little cold. And now I shall answer No. 50. From Christmas Eve, 24-12-15. No, darling, we want to hope that we shall enjoy the 5th Christmas evening together; a description of our Christmas evening you probably received. You darling, you're writing so as if we were hungry; no, my darling, we have not had any hunger here in Germany yet. We are having our butter, eggs, meat, bread and potatoes every day; only not so much of it as in times of peace. We, of course, then everything was extravagantly used. So now everybody has to learn to be economical, which is a good lesson for days to come, please don't listen to the talk of our enemies—we are all right, nobody will conquer us. God, the Lord, won't leave us alone—we are all brave. What did Russia gain by the revolution? Somebody of that kind is impossible in Germany. The responsibility for same rests with England again. We shall wait to see how everything turns out. England will be punished surely. Now, my darling, enough for today. Please remain healthy and retain your humor. Be thankful and bravely greeted from your three sprouts and

THIER.

Men in Crew Command of Treatment by Captain

TO make complete the picture of this hero of the Prussian official class, it may be well to quote also the round robin of the crew of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich. To them even the air of an American internment camp was the breath of freedom compared to their service on a ship of his Imperial majesty's marine. Here is their opinion of life in one of their gallant Captain: PORT OGLETHORPE, Ga., July 8. United States District Attorney, Philadelphia, Pa. Dear Sir: We of the crew of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich beg to inform you about the condition as there had been existing on board said vessel, and of the character of Capt. Max Thierichens. He is one of the most cruel and dishonest

man opinions instead of the battle-front news you assured us that we would furnish us.

As Traveler, He Carried Plan to Foment Strikes

NOTHING daunted by these revelations, Archibald continued to exploit as "war correspondent," interspersing his labors at the front with voyages back to the United States, ostensibly to deliver lectures. The true character of his movements stands revealed in a letter Archibald received from Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, a few days before he embarked on the voyage from New York, which was to be his last. This letter was written from Bernstorff's summer home at Cebada, hurst, L. I., on the 19th of August, 1915, and reads as follows:

Dear Mr. Archibald: I send you herewith the two letters of recommendation asked for and the safe opportunity is indicated by this receipt of April 24, 1915, to the German Embassy in Washington for \$5000 for propaganda work.

Further light upon "the enclosed aide memoire . . . in pursuance of his proposal to change for strikes in the Bethlehem Schwab steel and munitions factory," is gained by the following quotations from the enclosure mentioned by Dumba in his letter to Burian. The enclosure was an outline of a scheme for fomenting strikes, submitted to Dumba by William Warm, the Editor of Szabodog (in English Freedom).

In my opinion we must start a very strong agitation on this question in the Freedom (Szabodog) a leading organ, with respect to the Bethlehem works and the conditions there. This can be done in two ways and both must be utilized. In the first place a regular daily section must be devoted to the conditions obtaining there and a campaign must be regularly conducted against those indescribably degrading conditions. The Freedom has already done something similar in the recent past, when the strike movement began at Bridgeport. It must naturally take the form of strong, deliberate, decided and courageous action. Secondly, the writer of these lines would begin a labor novel in the newspaper much on the lines of Upton Sinclair's celebrated story, and this might be published in other local Hungarian, Slovak and German newspapers also. Here we arrive at the point that naturally we shall also require other newspapers. The American Magyar Nepszava (Word of the People) will undoubtedly be compelled willingly or unwillingly to follow the movement initiated by the Freedom (Szabodog), for it will be pleasing to the entire Hungarian element in America, and an absolute patriotic act to which that open journal (the Nepszava) could not adopt a hostile attitude.

In the interest of successful action at Bethlehem and the Middle West, besides the Szabodog, the Nepszava, the new daily paper of Pittsburgh must be set in motion, and those of Bridgeport, Young-

My Lord: Your evening Consul General von Nuber received the enclosed aide memoire from the chief editor of the locally known paper, Szabodog, after a previous conference with him and in pursuance of his proposals to arrange for strikes in the Bethlehem Schwab steel and munitions factory, and also in the Middle West.

Dr. Archibald, who is well known to your lordship, leaves today at 12 o'clock on board the Rotterdam, for Berlin and Vienna. I take this rare and safe opportunity to warmly recommend the proposal to your lordship's favorable consideration. It is my impression that we can organize and hold out for months, if not entirely prevent, the manufacture of munitions in Bethlehem and the Middle West, which in the opinion of the German military attaché, is of great importance and amply outweighs the expenditure of money involved.

But even if strikes do not come off, it is probable that we should exert, under the pressure of the crisis, more favorable conditions of labor for our poor, down-trodden fellow countrymen. In Bethlehem these white slaves are now working for 12 hours a day and seven days a week. All workmen succumb and become consumptive.

So far as German workmen are found among the skilled hands, a means will be provided for them.

tarly given up their places, and is already working well. They will also join, and the widest support is assured me.

I beg your excellency to be so good as to inform me with reference to this letter by wireless telegraphy, replying whether you agree.

DUMBA.

Scheme Included Buying of Newspapers for Strike

THE consideration which "Doctor" Archibald received for his complicity in giving his friends Dumba and Bernstorff "this rare and safe opportunity" is indicated by his receipt of April 24, 1915, to the German Embassy in Washington for \$5000 for propaganda work.

Further light upon "the enclosed aide memoire . . . in pursuance of his proposal to change for strikes in the Bethlehem Schwab steel and munitions factory," is gained by the following quotations from the enclosure mentioned by Dumba in his letter to Burian. The enclosure was an outline of a scheme for fomenting strikes, submitted to Dumba by William Warm, the Editor of Szabodog (in English Freedom).

In my opinion we must start a very strong agitation on this question in the Freedom (Szabodog) a leading organ, with respect to the Bethlehem works and the conditions there. This can be done in two ways and both must be utilized. In the first place a regular daily section must be devoted to the conditions obtaining there and a campaign must be regularly conducted against those indescribably degrading conditions. The Freedom has already done something similar in the recent past, when the strike movement began at Bridgeport. It must naturally take the form of strong, deliberate, decided and courageous action. Secondly, the writer of these lines would begin a labor novel in the newspaper much on the lines of Upton Sinclair's celebrated story, and this might be published in other local Hungarian, Slovak and German newspapers also. Here we arrive at the point that naturally we shall also require other newspapers. The American Magyar Nepszava (Word of the People) will undoubtedly be compelled willingly or unwillingly to follow the movement initiated by the Freedom (Szabodog), for it will be pleasing to the entire Hungarian element in America, and an absolute patriotic act to which that open journal (the Nepszava) could not adopt a hostile attitude.

In the interest of successful action at Bethlehem and the Middle West, besides the Szabodog, the Nepszava, the new daily paper of Pittsburgh must be set in motion, and those of Bridgeport, Young-

My Lord: Your evening Consul General von Nuber received the enclosed aide memoire from the chief editor of the locally known paper, Szabodog, after a previous conference with him and in pursuance of his proposals to arrange for strikes in the Bethlehem Schwab steel and munitions factory, and also in the Middle West.

Dr. Archibald, who is well known to your lordship, leaves today at 12 o'clock on board the Rotterdam, for Berlin and Vienna. I take this rare and safe opportunity to warmly recommend the proposal to your lordship's favorable consideration. It is my impression that we can organize and hold out for months, if not entirely prevent, the manufacture of munitions in Bethlehem and the Middle West, which in the opinion of the German military attaché, is of great importance and amply outweighs the expenditure of money involved.

But even if strikes do not come off, it is probable that we should exert, under the pressure of the crisis, more favorable conditions of labor for our poor, down-trodden fellow countrymen. In Bethlehem these white slaves are now working for 12 hours a day and seven days a week. All workmen succumb and become consumptive.

So far as German workmen are found among the skilled hands, a means will be provided for them.

Beside the private German registry office has been established, which provided employment for persons who have volun-

lency in an inclosure. It is especially to the credit of the German Embassy that on July 15 last it informed the State Department officially that it found itself compelled to buy as many materials of war in this country as it possibly could, and to control their production, with the intention of preventing their being supplied through the enemy. These materials, it stated, were at any time at the disposal of the American Government at favorable prices, either as a whole or in parts, and of course this could only further the readiness of the United States for taking the field in war.

The torpedoing of the Arabic, in the event of its having been done without warning, or its having caused American passengers to lose their lives, will do more than any newspaper accusations to prejudice Germany in the public opinion of the United States.

The Imperial and Royal Ambassador.

Von Pappen's Explanation of Publication of Schemes

ARCHIBALD carried numerous other papers—for the Germans as well as for the Austrians. The most interesting of these was a report from Franz von Pappen, military attaché of the German Embassy upon the same World exposure. The following are extracts from this dispatch:

Military Report. The "Sensational Revelations" of the New York World.

On July 31 important papers were abstracted from Herr Geheimrat Dr. Albert in the elevated railway, apparently by an individual of a neutral nation, still harboring the representatives of the "friendly" German and Austro-Hungarian Empires. They are conclusive enough, in themselves, of the pernicious activities of these emissaries, but they will become doubly significant in a later article in this series when they are read in the light of the activities of "Labor's National Peace Council."

Carried Report of Press Exposure of Teuton Plots

Another document which Dumba entrusted to Archibald was his report to Burian on the then recent publication in the New York World of the papers taken from a satchel left in an elevated train by Dr. Heinrich Albert, the financial adviser of the German Embassy in America and the paymaster for a great deal of its work in plots and propaganda. This dispatch of Dumba's is worthy of reproduction in full. It is:

A map and a number of documents—typed but unfinished copies or statements of petitioners—were stolen from the financial adviser of the German Embassy here, obviously by the English secret service. The documents are now published in the current issue of the World, which has gone over to the English "Yingolanger" (Jingo camp) as a great sensation, with cheap advertisement. The paper makes the most violent accusations against the German Embassy, mainly against Count von Bernstorff, Military Attaché Capt. von Pappen and Geheimrat Albert, who are said to have conspired secretly against the safety of the United States, in that they have bought arms and munition factories, have concluded bogus contracts for delivery with France or Russia, by misrepresenting large quantities of explosive materials, have incited strikes in the munition factories, have sought to corrupt the press, and have spread far-reaching agitation. The effecting of an embargo in the different American circles. The other important New York papers second the World, although with less violence, for, in their leading articles, by misrepresentation of the facts, they accuse Germany of all possible and impossible machinations—for instance, they like the World, bring forward the assertion that the German Government wished to stop the supply of armament to the allies, while secretly sending large quantities over itself.

Count von Bernstorff took the view that these calumnies were beneath reply, and by a happy inspiration, refused any explanation. He is in no way compromised. On the contrary, it appears from the published correspondence of various press agents that he vetoed the purchase of a press agency.

On the other hand, Geheimrat Albert published in the newspapers a very cleverly worded explanation, the tenor of which I venture to submit to Your Excellency.

Count von Bernstorff took the view that these calumnies were beneath reply, and by a happy inspiration, refused any explanation. He is in no way compromised. On the contrary, it appears from the published correspondence of various press agents that he vetoed the purchase of a press agency.

On the other hand, Geheimrat Albert published in the newspapers a very cleverly worded explanation, the tenor of which I venture to submit to Your Excellency.

Count von Bernstorff took the view that these calumnies were beneath reply, and by a happy inspiration, refused any explanation. He is in no way compromised. On the contrary, it appears from the published correspondence of various press agents that he vetoed the purchase of a press agency.

On the other hand, Geheimrat Albert published in the newspapers a very cleverly worded explanation, the tenor of which I venture to submit to Your Excellency.

Beside the private German registry office has been established, which provided employment for persons who have volun-

the expense and results of a lawsuit. The only actual damage consists in that the Russian and English committee have at once broken off their negotiations with the Bridgeport Projectile Co., and that thus our plans to cut off, by the acceptance and nondelivery of a shrapnel contract, other firms here from the possibility of beginning the furnishing of war materiel have come to nothing.

The purchase of phenol by Dr. Schweitzer of the Edison company, which has at the same time been disclosed, is disposed of by the explanations published to the effect that this phenol is only to be worked up into medicine.

Most of all have our efforts for the purchase of liquid chlorine been interfered with, since the typing up through middlemen of the Chlorine Chemical Co., which is friendly to England, appears now to be out of the question.

I shall use the means placed at my disposal (information of Herr Geheimrat Dr. Albert) in the possession of an agreement with the Electro Bleaching Co. The published negotiations for the acquisition of the Wright's patent is without importance, since on our behalf a judicial decision against the Currier company, so far as one can see, would not have been obtained.

German Ownership of Projectile Firm Revealed

PART of the significance of the Pappen's dispatch is his reference to the Bridgeport Projectile Co. Other documents in the possession of the United States Government demonstrate completely the ownership of this corporation by the Teutonic allies. Hans Tauscher, the agent of Krupp and other German munition factories in this country, was in the habit of reporting direct to the War Ministry in Berlin as if he were its representative in this country—as indeed he was, though not ostensibly so. Among other papers in the hands of the Government is a letter from the president of the Bridgeport Projectile Co., informing him that the company is being reorganized and that hereafter Mr. Tauscher will hold as trustee only 60 per cent of the capital stock. Naturally Tauscher was not acting as trustee for anybody but his employers.

Another document, of little importance, is a letter von Pappen wrote to his wife and sent by Archibald. But two parts of it are interesting. After speaking again of the World exposure, he says:

The answer of Albert I am sending you, so you can see how we defend ourselves. The document we drew up together yesterday.

But the bright spot for the Americans is whole hospitality he was abusing lies in this. How splendid in the East! I always say to these idiotic Yankees that they should shut their mouths and, better still, be full of admiration for all that heroism. My friends from the army are in this respect quite different.

Pappen's "friends from the army" have, with a good many of "these idiotic Yankees" organized an army and are looking for Capt. Franz again, this time over the top in France, with the determination to settle the question with his Government on the battle field.



A Bird in a Gilded Cage—and a bird that sings gloriously. So it's a happy bird, notwithstanding the gilded cage.

These are Hartz Mountain Canaries, pure strain, guaranteed singers that we bought to add a final touch of realism to our first floor Summer display of Garden Furniture. Before very long this rare exhibit must give place to other furnishings, so we will sell these splendid song birds, cage and all, for the remarkably low price of

\$10

A Canary Bird is the one pet that complies with the spirit of Food Conservation and such irrepressibly cheerful little fellows are stimulating in these times of stress.

Trolicht-Duncker 12th at Locust.

One of the BIG Features OF THE

FEDERAL ELECTRIC WASHING MACHINE

is that you can IRON quite a few of your flat pieces with it. You will find this very desirable feature a wonderful time-saver.

FIRST PAYMENT ONLY \$5.00

Federal Sign System (Electric)

1200 Pine 4851

1

AD-1
Mother of [redacted]

-35, accurate and
underwood operators

WANTED WAR WORK
RE. Good salaries
Must be over 16
ELD. 309 N. 10th
(c6)

-APPLY AT ONCE!
BRAVOS FOUNDRY AND
MACHINE CO.
-3 Experienced craftsmen
to drive
-Apply at once! Experience
very good salary. Box 871
HILL-2801 S. Broadway
HILL-Jewish Hospital, 541
Lancaster
Experienced McKinley
Repairs
-White women; night work
over 10:30 a.m.
-Girls, mechanics of dress
are taken advantage of by
men who are manufacturing
garment work. Reply
Married, 1128 Washington

LINEN
-Apply at once. Work
pleasant, steady work and suit-
able good pay. APPLY
MARIED, 1128 Washington

OIL CLOTHING
-Examine coats
good pay, short hours.
5th and Pine.

50, women and girls
ARK CIRCULARS,
and good pay. ROSS
N. 10th street, (c6)

shirt factory; must be ex-
perienced and capable to sew
at start; beautiful oppor-
tunity; steady work; good
years, to assist with house-
hold duties. 21 first class
A. B. printing shop, 400
N. 111 N. St. (c6)
K. B. Printing Shop, 400
N. 1400 PARK AVE.
Restaurant work. 2020 &
Laboratory work. Half day
in ready store. (c6)
To take care of 2-year-old
child; work; Oliver Typewriter
presses. Apply 609 Chestnut
Fountain. Krummacker
Delmar.

To find. E. Wages fast-
2, 215 N. 3d st.
Laboratory work. Lucien
housework; no cooking. 411
K. to wrap soap. Call 2994
office; hours. (c6)
Apply after 5 o'clock.
with work in boarding house
and easy. 3502 Chouteau. Vie-

of best appearance, to work
as bagster; good pay, with
experience. Apply at once.
to assist with housework
and small pay. Call Delmar
week, for covering and en-
dorsements. Apply 2244
 advancement. Apply 2244
Chestnut.

In kitchen. Apply to pastor
Hotel Jefferson and Mar-

factory work; no Sunday
at office. Village Inn, 622 Lo-

factory work; \$9 per week,
and badge. Apply at
N. 7th street.
\$11-410 per week, with bonus
for overtime work. Apply at
N. 7th street.
\$11-410 per week, with bonus
for overtime work. Apply at
N. 7th street.

to serve on country.
good pay to start. 805 N.

factory work; experienced
and good. 5th floor, Leavelle
and household work; 2 in family
of 4. Apply at once. (c6)
14 years of age, to learn
making. Apply Herman Park
Clark av.

For apartments land
wood chase for advancement.
To factory, 1030 N. 7th
fee and sales packing depar-
ment. Apply at once. (c6)
and 5th floor. 407 N.
to count and pack envel-
opes. Apply at once. (c6)
advancement. Samuel Cun-

high-day marking and assort-
ment making and shirt line man-
agement. Apply at once. (c6)
BARN POWER HARY SPRAY
TO START AND CHANCE
APPLY TO R. L. REDFERN, 638
HILL SFRUCE ST. (c6)

AND WOMEN
-Apply at once.
U.S. GOVERNMENT DEPT.
Box Co. 17th and Lucas. (c6)

Milinery Trade
-Apply at once. While learning:
-FRANKLIN, 5th floor. (c6)
-Apply at once. 5th floor. (c6)

AND WOMEN
-Apply at once. operators machine
while learning. Apply at
ALICE RUBIER SHOP
R. L. Redfern, 638

GIRLS
-Apply to wrap 60 Butterfield
Dressers. Apply at once. (c6)

GIRLS
-Apply clean, light work
and able to do personal
work while you are
learning. In addition we pay a
bonus. Apply at once. (c6)
Box 101, Mill Lucas av. (c6)

WOMEN AND BOYS
-Apply at once. light fac-
tory work; excellent
wages. WEST
PRODUCTS CO., 21st
and Food Laundry, 4229

Telligent girls; 18
and over.

Lam Works
-Apply at once. experienced, must be
factory paper box work; will
be paid the usual wage. (c6)
West and Hickory
Newest colored; experienced
and steady. Apply at once. (c6)
On dresses; also made
and made. Apply at once. (c6)
220 Olive & 2d Street.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN, GIRLS
SEWERS—Experienced; good pay.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—WOMEN, GIRLS
STENOGRAPHER—Office, *Am. ...*

[illegible]

BUSINESS FOR SALE

DRUG STORES—One of the best drug stores in the city. Located in the old hotel home neighborhood; fine building. Call for particulars. **225, Post-Dispatch.**

RETAIL—And most retail stores; fine business. **225, Post-Dispatch.**

ROOMING HOUSE—Rooms; rent \$30; a make-over, drafted, brand new. **225, Post-Dispatch.**

LAUNDRY—And most retail stores; fine business. **225, Post-Dispatch.**

LUNCH ROOM—Small; 2 can handle. **225, Post-Dispatch.**

PAYROLL ROUTE—For sale, all papers clear \$50 week. **415A Lincoln.**

ROOMING HOUSE—Good location, 1000 Ohio. **225, Post-Dispatch.**

ROOMING HOUSE—10 rooms, all filled with tenants. **225, Post-Dispatch.**

SALZON—Stock, 8 rooms, furnished, \$600. **225, Post-Dispatch.**

REPAIR SHOP—Receipts \$500 a week. **225, Post-Dispatch.**

TAILOR BUSINESS—Good established chance make money, going out business. **225, Post-Dispatch.**

FOR SALE—WANTED

Out-of-date, 15c line, minimum 50c.
Sold-out of date orders \$5c per doz.
Cameras, Store and Office Fixtures.
Businesses for sale.
More transactions.

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

CARDINGTON MACHINE—For sale. **225, Post-Dispatch.**

CASH REGISTER—We buy and sell National cash registers. **225, Post-Dispatch.**

DIAMONDS—Watches, jewelry, all prices. **225, Post-Dispatch.**

PARKING MATERIAL—You can make a fortune. **225, Post-Dispatch.**

WAREHOUSE TRUCKS—For sale. **225, Post-Dispatch.**

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS

APPAREL—Wid. Quik; men's suits, coats, shoes, hats; pay to \$25; also for cash. **225, Post-Dispatch.**

OLD GOLD—Wid. Platinum, bro. **225, Post-Dispatch.**

WAREHOUSE TRUCKS—For sale. **225, Post-Dispatch.**

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS

APPAREL—Wid. Quik; men's suits, coats, shoes, hats; pay to \$25; also for cash. **225, Post-Dispatch.**

OLD GOLD—Wid. Platinum, bro. **225, Post-Dispatch.**

WAREHOUSE TRUCKS—For sale. **225, Post-Dispatch.**

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS

APPAREL—Wid. Quik; men's suits, coats, shoes, hats; pay to \$25; also for cash. **225, Post-Dispatch.**

OLD GOLD—Wid. Platinum, bro. **225, Post-Dispatch.**

WAREHOUSE TRUCKS—For sale. **225, Post-Dispatch.**

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS

APPAREL—Wid. Quik; men's suits, coats, shoes, hats; pay to \$25; also for cash. **225, Post-Dispatch.**

OLD GOLD—Wid. Platinum, bro. **225, Post-Dispatch.**

WAREHOUSE TRUCKS—For sale. **225, Post-Dispatch.**

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS

APPAREL—Wid. Quik; men's suits, coats, shoes, hats; pay to \$25; also for cash. **225, Post-Dispatch.**

OLD GOLD—Wid. Platinum, bro. **225, Post-Dispatch.**

WAREHOUSE TRUCKS—For sale. **225, Post-Dispatch.**

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS

APPAREL—Wid. Quik; men's suits, coats, shoes, hats; pay to \$25; also for cash. **225, Post-Dispatch.**

OLD GOLD—Wid. Platinum, bro. **225, Post-Dispatch.**

WAREHOUSE TRUCKS—For sale. **225, Post-Dispatch.**

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS

APPAREL—Wid. Quik; men's suits, coats, shoes, hats; pay to \$25; also for cash. **225, Post-Dispatch.**

OLD GOLD—Wid. Platinum, bro. **225, Post-Dispatch.**

WAREHOUSE TRUCKS—For sale. **225, Post-Dispatch.**

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS

APPAREL—Wid. Quik; men's suits, coats, shoes, hats; pay to \$25; also for cash. **225, Post-Dispatch.**

OLD GOLD—Wid. Platinum, bro. **225, Post-Dispatch.**

WAREHOUSE TRUCKS—For sale. **225, Post-Dispatch.**

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS

APPAREL—Wid. Quik; men's suits, coats, shoes, hats; pay to \$25; also for cash. **225, Post-Dispatch.**

OLD GOLD—Wid. Platinum, bro. **225, Post-Dispatch.**

WAREHOUSE TRUCKS—For sale. **225, Post-Dispatch.**

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS

APPAREL—Wid. Quik; men's suits, coats, shoes, hats; pay to \$25; also for cash. **225, Post-Dispatch.**

OLD GOLD—Wid. Platinum, bro. **225, Post-Dispatch.**

WAREHOUSE TRUCKS—For sale. **225, Post-Dispatch.**

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS

APPAREL—Wid. Quik; men's suits, coats, shoes, hats; pay to \$25; also for cash. **225, Post-Dispatch.**

OLD GOLD—Wid. Platinum, bro. **225, Post-Dispatch.**

WAREHOUSE TRUCKS—For sale. **225, Post-Dispatch.**

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS

APPAREL—Wid. Quik; men's suits, coats, shoes, hats; pay to \$25; also for cash. **225, Post-Dispatch.**

OLD GOLD—Wid. Platinum, bro. **225, Post-Dispatch.**

WAREHOUSE TRUCKS—For sale. **225, Post-Dispatch.**

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS

APPAREL—Wid. Quik; men's suits, coats, shoes, hats; pay to \$25; also for cash. **225, Post-Dispatch.**

OLD GOLD—Wid. Platinum, bro. **225, Post-Dispatch.**

WAREHOUSE TRUCKS—For sale. **225, Post-Dispatch.**

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS

APPAREL—Wid. Quik; men's suits, coats, shoes, hats; pay to \$25; also for cash. **225, Post-Dispatch.**

OLD GOLD—Wid. Platinum, bro. **225, Post-Dispatch.**

WAREHOUSE TRUCKS—For sale. **225, Post-Dispatch.**

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS

APPAREL—Wid. Quik; men's suits, coats, shoes, hats; pay to \$25; also for cash. **225, Post-Dispatch.**

OLD GOLD—Wid. Platinum, bro. **225, Post-Dispatch.**

WAREHOUSE TRUCKS—For sale. **225, Post-Dispatch.**

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS

APPAREL—Wid. Quik; men's suits, coats, shoes, hats; pay to \$25; also for cash. **225, Post-Dispatch.**

OLD GOLD—Wid. Platinum, bro. **225, Post-Dispatch.**

WAREHOUSE TRUCKS—For sale. **225, Post-Dispatch.**

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS

APPAREL—Wid. Quik; men's suits, coats, shoes, hats; pay to \$25; also for cash. **225, Post-Dispatch.**

OLD GOLD—Wid. Platinum, bro. **225, Post-Dispatch.**

WAREHOUSE TRUCKS—For sale. **225, Post-Dispatch.**

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS

APPAREL—Wid. Quik; men's suits, coats, shoes, hats; pay to \$25; also for cash. **225, Post-Dispatch.**

OLD GOLD—Wid. Platinum, bro. **225, Post-Dispatch.**

WAREHOUSE TRUCKS—For sale. **225, Post-Dispatch.**

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS

APPAREL—Wid. Quik; men's suits, coats, shoes, hats; pay to \$25; also for cash. **225, Post-Dispatch.**

OLD GOLD—Wid. Platinum, bro. **225, Post-Dispatch.**

WAREHOUSE TRUCKS—For sale. **225, Post-Dispatch.**

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS

APPAREL—Wid. Quik; men's suits, coats, shoes, hats; pay to \$25; also for cash. **225, Post-Dispatch.**

OLD GOLD—Wid. Platinum, bro. **225, Post-Dispatch.**

WAREHOUSE TRUCKS—For sale. **225, Post-Dispatch.**

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS

APPAREL—Wid. Quik; men's suits, coats, shoes, hats; pay to \$25; also for cash. **225, Post-Dispatch.**

OLD GOLD—Wid. Platinum, bro. **225, Post-Dispatch.**

WAREHOUSE TRUCKS—For sale. **225, Post-Dispatch.**

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS

APPAREL—Wid. Quik; men's suits, coats, shoes, hats; pay to \$25; also for cash. **225, Post-Dispatch.**

OLD GOLD—Wid. Platinum, bro. **225, Post-Dispatch.**

WAREHOUSE TRUCKS—For sale. **225, Post-Dispatch.**

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS

APPAREL—Wid. Quik; men's suits, coats, shoes, hats; pay to \$25; also for cash. **225, Post-Dispatch.**

OLD GOLD—Wid. Platinum, bro. **225, Post-Dispatch.**

WAREHOUSE TRUCKS—For sale. **225, Post-Dispatch.**

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS

APPAREL—Wid. Quik; men's suits, coats, shoes, hats; pay to \$25; also for cash. **225, Post-Dispatch.**

OLD GOLD—Wid. Platinum, bro. **225, Post-Dispatch.**

WAREHOUSE TRUCKS—For sale. **225, Post-Dispatch.**

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS

APPAREL—Wid. Quik; men's suits, coats, shoes, hats; pay to \$25; also for cash. **225, Post-Dispatch.**

OLD GOLD—Wid. Platinum, bro. **225, Post-Dispatch.**

WAREHOUSE TRUCKS—For sale. **225, Post-Dispatch.**

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS

APPAREL—Wid. Quik; men's suits, coats, shoes, hats; pay to \$25; also for cash. **225, Post-Dispatch.**

OLD GOLD—Wid. Platinum, bro. **225, Post-Dispatch.**

WAREHOUSE TRUCKS—For sale. **225, Post-Dispatch.**

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS

AUTOMOBIL

[illegible]

ES HORSES AND VEHICLES

[illegible]

CLES	GOLD AND SIL
------	--------------

[illegible]

VER ROOMS and

[illegible]

BOARD FURNISHED FLA

[illegible]

TS-APARTM'TS

ST
ad. 4 rooms and bath; new
modern kitchen; large
furnishings; complete.
(c)

ST
furnished apartments,
completeness.
(c)

ST
furnished; complete;
Call Calvary Hall.
(c)

ST
3-room household
indisposedly furnished;
roughly cleaned; also
modern. \$3; gas ranges
electricity; linen.
(c)

USES FOR RENT

ST
Furnished or unfur-
nished; porches; open. (c)

'S WANTED

S & APT'S WTD.
Modern Wid. - Strictly
new. West End. Rent
not to exceed \$60. Box
(c)

WANTED

ST
in good condition;
child; near car line.
New York City.
(c)

ST
wants modern, 4 or
5 room car line. Box
(c)

PTY FOR RENT
Modern Wid. - Strictly
new. Modern. \$27.00. (c)

LESS PURPOSES

ST
both phones; stone-
syndicate. (c)

ST
Second floor and
back facilities. Box
(c)

RAL
nd floor, 1105 Wash-
(c)

RE
re and 3 rooms; new-
(c)

STATE

ST
line on three or
four, minimum \$90.
(c)

MATERIALS

ST
other atmosphere or in
ink or on cast. New-
(c)

ST
-60% yellow butt.
(c)

ST
Ash-
merchandise
and ash especially
to furnish. Call or write
Arkansas Coasting
(c)

E WANTED

ST
try us. We have boy-
2802 Wash. (c)

ST
and 1 room; north
Post-Dispatch. (c)

OR EXCHANGE

ST
all town will take
property. Door.
(c)

OR SALE

ST
acres, 3 miles north
of S. J. Moore. P.O. Allen.
(c)

ST
has a best hard-
wood. \$15 to \$20
free insurance.
land; with salt
water. land; town.
lig. booklet
No. 2157 First Na-
tionals. (c)

RTY FOR SALC

GROVES

ST
sch brick walls; a
first-class condition;
occupant. half block
Marquette. (c)

D COTTAGES

TH

E NEW; 6 ROOMS.
ED ST. GRAND. (c)

ST
all chain; owner
residence. 220 E. Main.
(c)

ST
6 rooms and bath,
central air conditioning,
half block Forest
Lanchester cars. 1140
(c)

ST
rooms, bath, fur-
nishings, central air con-
ditioning; 1 1/2 block from
monthly
handover at (South-
lanchester cars. 1140
(c)

TH

ST
stern; 5 rooms; sleep-
ing Wagner Electric
burglar. 6422
g on premises. (c)

NTS, FOR SALE

T
efficiency, small;
in West End. Box
(c)

FOR SALE

H

ST
second-story; 10 rooms;
good condition. 3422
(c)

ST
Hancock, 3-room
9021 Marquette. (c)

CIAL.

ST
minimum \$10.
per line extra.
on three or
(c)

AL ESTATE

ST
estate security
100 N. W. B.
for lots and 24. See F.
CO., 2300 Wash.
(c)

D BONDS

ST
West United Chem-
Pierce Bldg. com-
A. Atchafalaya
American Transpor-
or allied stocks,
nk Bldg. (c)

IAL PROPERTY

ST
on Liberty Bonds.
(c)

ST
ty Bonds. 810 Cen-
(c)

ST
Will pay high cash
fig. (c)

ST
company upon their own
confidential, quick.
Commercial Bldg.
(c)

ST
Boni. My. Buchanan-
West United Chem-
at Tulsa; best and
best dealing wherever
no delay. (c)

ST
security) or Ad-
vanced by check mail-
to change funds or
Circular Bldg. (c)

NEY
structure and some
quickly, quickly and
commercial
KENAGH CO.
Kendall Bldg. (c)

ANTED

ST
Grand ex. property.
(c)

2 SHOWS, LEMONADE STAND FOR MILK FUND

CONTRIBUTIONS.
Previously acknowledged. 3,375 25
Show, 5674 Cabanne avenue 50
Show, 1954 Cherokee street 1 52
Lemonade stand 2 50

Total \$3,385 77

A show given by six boys at 5674 Cabanne avenue Aug. 7 earned \$6.50 for the Post-Dispatch Pure Milk and Free Ice Fund. The boys were Clifford and Dudley Bragdon, Joseph Schneider, Harry Neimeyer, Jimmie Webb and Charles Landry.

A show at 1954 Cherokee street brought in \$1.52 for the babies' fund. The workers were Edna Hambrecht, Ernst, Clifford and Raymond Slingwein, Elizabeth and Marguerite Fischer, Rose Hosung, Myrtle Hens and Gertrude Smith.

Eight children earned \$2.50 for the fund by conducting a lemonade stand. They were Grace Aras, Ruth and Catherine Gibbons, Julia McCullough, Steve and Jack Horton, James O'Connell and Mary McCullough.

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS on credit. Lettis Bros. & Co., 2d floor, 308 N. 6th.—ADV.

SECOND U. S. JUDGE LIKELY HERE

Either of Two Measures Now Pending in Congress Would Bring Result.

An additional Federal Judge for St. Louis will be provided, in the belief of Congressman Igoe of the Eleventh District, by one of two measures now pending in Congress.

One is Representative Hamlin's bill for such an additional Judge in the eastern district of Missouri, and another in the western district. Another is the bill introduced by Representative Carlin of Virginia, which would permit the President to name an additional Judge in any district where one is needed, either because the incumbent has passed the retirement age or because the court docket is overcrowded.

**Sweeping
Clean
Up!
Come
Tues-
day!**



Suits
FOR
MEN AND
YOUNG MEN
Worth \$18 & \$20

Strong, sturdy cassimere and homespun 3-piece suits that are unusually stylish—carefully tailored and finished in a manner that insures a perfect fit.

Swept Away at
\$13.50

**Men's Fine Weave
Blue Serge Suits**
Genuine pure
wool Blue
Serge Suits
that are worth
\$22.50—Swept
Away at.....

**Men's Stylish Cool
Crash 2-Piece Suits**
Suits that
sell for \$8.50
and \$10.00
everywhere else—
Swept Away at.....

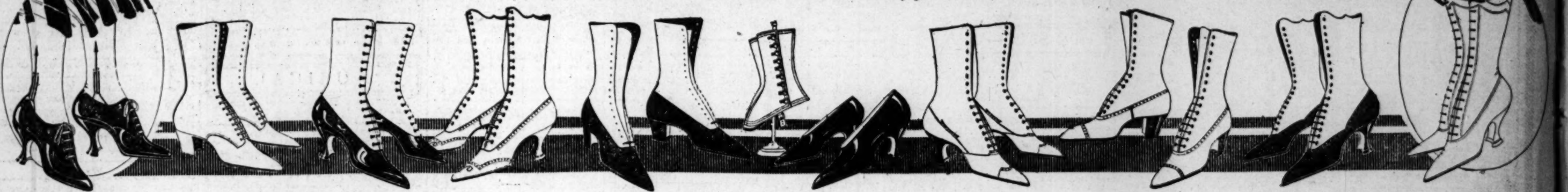
**Men's Cool Cloth
Pants—\$5 Values**
A good op-
portunity to
make a lot of
that old coal—
Swept Away at.....

WELL
N. W. COR. EIGHTH & WASHINGTON AT.

Tuesday, in Famous & Barr Co.'s August Campaign, Begins a Sale of WOMEN'S NEW FALL SHOES

Featuring the Advanced New Authentic 1918 Autumn Models, Products of America's Most Capable Shoe Builders, Offered at Distinct Savings

¶ A number of very reputable shoe making concerns splendidly co-operated with us to make this event a signal success. The prestige and influence of our mighty buying organization played a very important part in the procurement of the wondrous shoe values that this event presents. The sale begins tomorrow, and will continue throughout the month, until these specially purchased groups are disposed of. It seems unnecessary for us to add that it will be decidedly profitable for you to anticipate your shoe needs now for Fall and Winter.



New Custom Boots

Special \$11.50
at.....

Qualities that must retail at \$14.00 later

¶ Exclusive styles and smartest patterns—hand-turned new high Louis heels—prominently shown are the rich black or taupe castor "Suede" Lace Boots. Also new patent foxed satin top lace and battleship gray kid effects.

New Fall Boots

Special \$9.75
at.....

Qualities that must retail at \$12.00 later

¶ Rich new patterns—turns or welts, leather or covered Louis heels—plain or foxed patterns with buck or warumbo cloth tops—black, brown, gray or white kid. Also dark or medium tan calf. Specially featuring the new officer Blucher Lace Boots, as illustrated.

New Fall Boots

Special \$8.50
at.....

Qualities that must retail at \$10.00 later

¶ Exclusive plain or novelty effects that will particularly appeal to refined dressers. Turns or welts—white, brown, gray, field mouse or black kid. Tip or plain; Louis covered or leather heels. Very high-grade footwear.

New Fall Boots

Special \$7.75
at.....

Qualities that must retail at \$9.00 later

¶ The very newest patterns introduced for Fall, 1918, wear. With leather Louis and military heels. Welt Boots, plain or foxed patterns—Havana brown, gray or field mouse kid—black or tan calf.

Boots and Pumps

Special \$6.85
at.....

Qualities that must retail at \$8.00 later

¶ Strictly new Havana brown, gray or black Boots, with leather Cuban, French or military heels. Welts, tip or plain. Exclusive Spat Pumps of high quality patent or gunmetal, also black (suede) castor. High Louis heels—all sizes and widths.

Boots and Pumps

Special \$5.90
at.....

Qualities that must retail at \$7.00 later

¶ Plain Russia Calf Lace Boots—Cuban or military heels and the new gray, brown or field mouse Lace Boots, kid vamp and foxed with cloth top to match. Pumps, seamless or side seam patterns—all leathers, new high Louis heels.

Boots, Pumps and Oxfords

Special Value at \$4.90

Qualities that must retail at \$6.00 later

¶ Plain Spat Pumps, patent or kid leather lined—brown or gray foxed Boots, with cloth to match—leather Louis heels. Featured are the new high heel Oxfords, in all patent or black kid—semi-stage shape with 2½-inch extra high Louis heels.

"Foot Rest" Shoes

Special Value at \$3.85

Will retail at \$4.50 later

¶ Our own special line in 12 different styles. All sensible staple Shoes, of black kid, in button or lace—all turned or welt—medium leather heel.

9-Button Spats (Overgaiters)

Smartly designed Spats, promising wide popularity this Fall among fashionable dressers

Of felt, white, taupe, fawn, pearl, brown—special at \$1.30
Of broadcloth—new patterns—special value, at..... \$1.90
Of best warumbo cloth, exclusive style; special value, \$2.90

Spat Pumps

Special Value at \$3.90

Must retail at \$5.00 later
¶ Seamless pattern—sateen lined Louis heels—unusual quality.
Second Floor



**DOUBLE
EAGLE
STAMPS
TUESDAY**

Royal Wilton Rugs \$72.50

¶ Made of the finest yarns, in a wonderful assortment of exquisite Oriental, medallion, small dainty Chintz and conventional designs. Beautiful color combinations of rose, tan, brown, blue and mixed colors of blue, tan and green. Some are fringed. Size 9x12 feet.

**Seamless Axminster Rugs,
\$47.50**
Very high-grade Rugs, in the Oriental, Chinese and conventional designs, in the much-wanted colors of tan, old rose and Chinese blue. Suitable for living rooms, libraries and dining rooms. Size 9x12 feet.
Fourth Floor

Marquisette and Voile Curtains

Worth to \$4.50, \$3.00
Monday, Pair.....

¶ An extraordinary lot of Curtains, in broken assortments. Some are trimmed with lace and insertion, others have pretty hand-drawn work and lace-motif designs. Colors—ivory, beige and white; 2½ yards long.

Curtains, Pr., \$2.00
A variety of new patterns in Fillet and Scotch heavy Lace Curtains. They have heavy overlocked edges and are made of finest quality Egyptian yarn.

Curtains, Pr., \$4.95
Imported and Domestic Curtains, comprising cable net, Scotch and Fillet weaves, also Duchess and Beige point Milan Curtains, mounted on fine Brussels net; 2½ and 3 yds. long.

Tapestry Cretonne, Yard, \$1.00
Many new patterns—just in. Some are reversible—can be used for upholstery in place of more expensive tapestry and brocade. Suitable for slipcovers, hangings, etc.; 36 inches wide.
Fourth Floor

Men's Spring and Summer Suits

in the August Sales at the Extremely Low Price of

\$17.



¶ A clothing sale that is unique in the annals of merchandising. An event made possible only by the mighty purchasing power wielded in the markets by Famous-Barr Company and its combined stores.

¶ Thousands of expertly made Suits, suitable for present as well as Fall wear. New, up-to-the-minute and conservative styles, showing the military effects, five seam backs, waistline seams and single and double breasted models. Made of pure worsteds, all-wool cassimeres, chevrons and plain blue, pure worsted serges. Sizes for men and young men of all builds and proportions.

¶ The significance of a sale of Suits at this price is evident. Thinking men will realize the importance of buying now, and will purchase several Suits for present and future wear.
Second Floor

Colonial Buffets, \$65.00

¶ In massive Colonial design. Highly polished with heavy plank tops and mirror back. \$80.00 values—Tuesday, \$65.00. China Cabinet, as illustrated, \$38.50

Brass Beds

With 2-inch outside posts and 10 filling rods of one-inch stock—extra top panel. \$23.50 values—
Tuesday..... \$16.75

Davenport Suites

Consisting of 3 pieces, in golden or fumed oak. Davenport opens into a comfortable double bed. \$67.50 kinds... \$55.00
Fourth Floor



Ice Cream Freezers and Refrigerators

¶ Tuesday in the August Sales, Ice Cream Freezers and Refrigerators are offered at very special prices. Limited quantities.

Ice Cream Freezers

\$3.75 2-qt. size Peerless Freezers..... \$2.90
\$4.50 3-qt. size Peerless Freezers..... \$3.49
\$3.00 I. X. L. Steel Frame Freezers..... \$2.44
\$5.25 4-qt. I. X. L. Freezers..... \$3.95
\$2.85 2-qt. Jersey Ice Cream Freezers..... \$2.38
\$4.50 4-qt. Jersey Freezers..... \$3.45
\$4.25 Blizzard Ice Cream Freezers..... \$3.25
No phone or mail orders filled.

Refrigerators—Side-Icers

\$28.95 Automatic—white lined..... \$20.95
\$35.95 Automatic—white lined..... \$30.95
\$39.95 Automatic—white lined..... \$33.95
\$56.50 Automatic—porcelain lined..... \$49.95
\$59.95 Automatic—porcelain lined..... \$53.95
Basement Gallery

Famous and Barr Co.
Entire Block: Olive, Locust, Sixth and Seventh Sts.

We Give Eagle Stamps and Redeem Full Books for \$2 in Cash or \$2.50 in Merchandise—Largest Distributors of Merchandise at Retail in Missouri or the West.
Few Restricted Articles Excepted.



For Tuesday—We specially Feature a Sale of

100 Handsome Plush Coats

Values Up to \$45—Choice for.....

\$30

¶ Tomorrow's event is the result of a wonderful purchase made some time ago, but just delivered by the manufacturers.

¶ There are only 100 Coats, and at the price quoted every one should be eagerly purchased tomorrow.

¶ Seven authentic new Fall models, six as here illustrated. Constructed of splendid quality plush, the service-giving kind. Full-length garments with generous sweep at hem—neat tie and belt arrangements—large convertible collars and deep cuffs. Some plain, others with collars and cuffs of fur. Serviceably lined—splendidly tailored. Coats regularly worth up to \$45—while these 100 last, choice for \$30.00.
Third Floor

The Big Saving Event Tuesday in the Basement Economy Store Will Be

The August Sale of Curtains and Curtain Materials

¶ An event of utmost importance and helpfulness to home makers. Many profitable purchases made months ago enable us to quote some of the season's lowest prices on dependable quality curtains and curtain materials.

Scrim Curtains

\$1.50 Quality, Pair.....

89c

1000 pairs of good quality Scrim Curtains. Some finished with Battenberg edges, others with novelty lace edges. Shown in white and ivory. A very exceptional value.

Lace Curtains

To \$2.75 Quality, Pair.....

\$1.69

500 pairs of high-grade Fillet and Scotch Lace Curtains, in various patterns. Plain and figured centers with overlocked edges and woven borders. White, ivory and beige colors.

Lace Curtains

To \$4.00 Quality, Pair.....

\$2.48

Beautiful Scotch Lace Curtains, in reproductions of Irish Point, Cluny, Point Milan and Brussels. Also included are plain Fillet Net Curtains, with dainty Cluny lace edges. White, ivory and beige colors.

Marquisette and Voile Curtains

To \$2.50 Quality, Pair.....

\$1.25

Highly mercerized quality, neatly finished with hemstitched border and lace edges, others with Fillet lace insertion and edges, in white, ivory or beige color.

Cretonnes

To 50c Quality, Yard.....

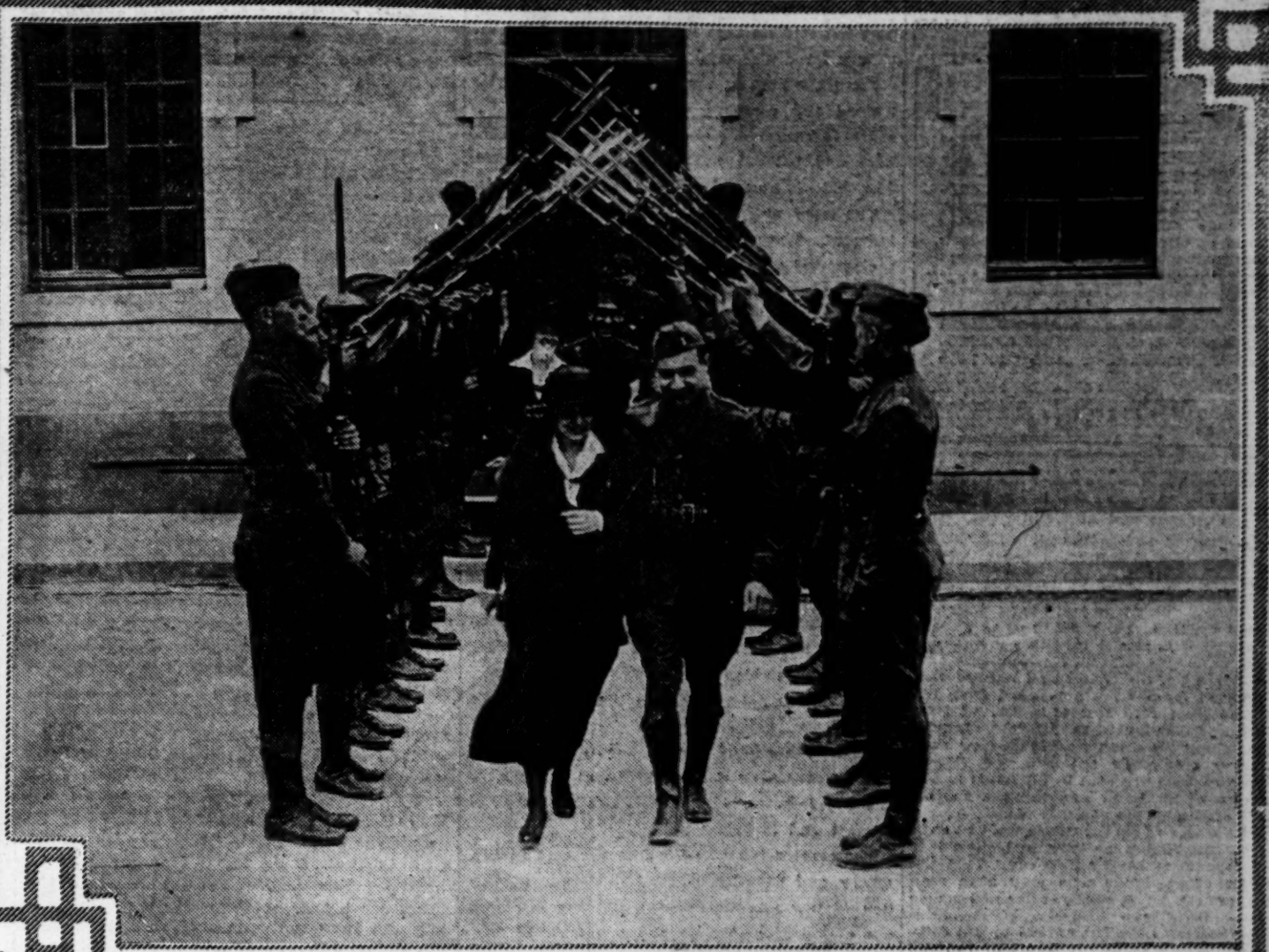
25c

45 full pieces—suitable for draperies, furniture coverings, bags, pillows, etc. Many beautiful colors and designs, on plain and fancy weave cloths. Splendid savings.
Basement Economy Store



American Nurses in France on the march to headquarters.

—Copyright by Committee on Public Information.



A war wedding in France—American Lieutenant and bride leaving chapel under archway of bayonets.

—Copyright by Committee on Public Information.



"Frenchie," 5-months' old Newfoundland pup, was wounded in France and sent for treatment to hospital at Fort McPherson. His master, Sergt. S. L. B. Cohen of Philadelphia, was wounded at the same time. "Frenchie's" tail was shot off and one foreleg injured. His mother, a message carrier, was killed in action.

—Photo by Underwood & Underwood.

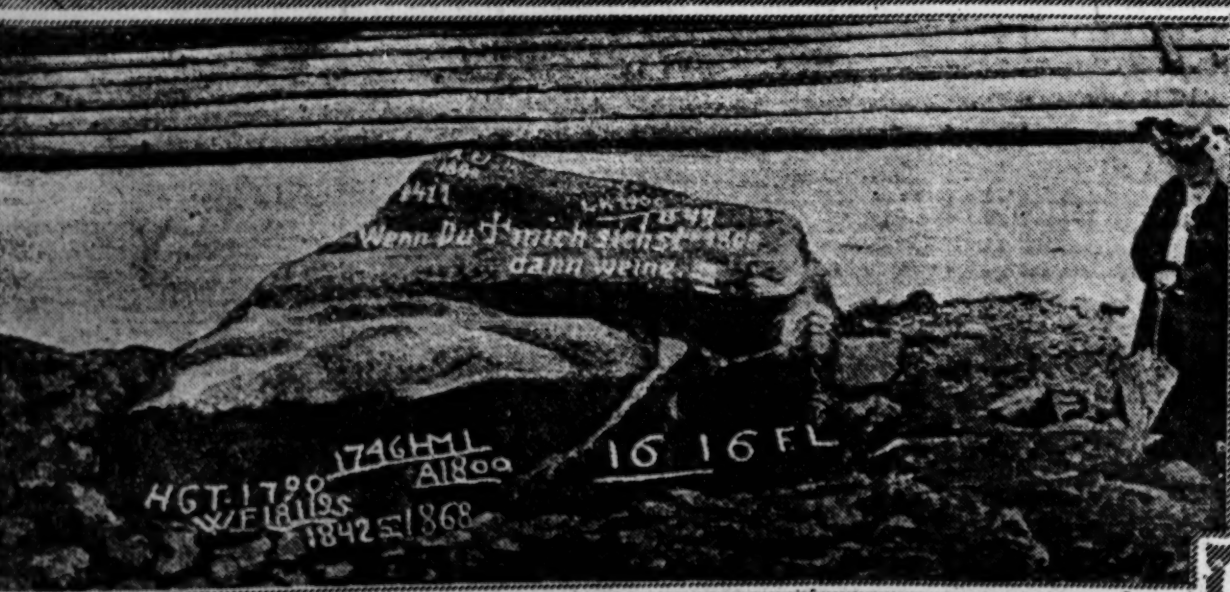


Champion girl canners of St. Louis—Caroline Smith, Dorothy Brady and Eleanore Hupfer.



French naval gun advancing during Marne offensive, and villagers returning to homes after Germans retreated.

—Copyright by International Film Service.



The famous "hunger stone" in the Elbe River. The legend is that when water falls so low the stone becomes visible, famine will follow. The river is now at lowest level yet recorded. On rock are carved words meaning, "If you see me, weep."

—Photo by Underwood & Underwood.



British soldier, a juggler in civil life, entertains group of cooks with a plate balancing turn.

—Copyright by Western Newspaper Union Photo Service.

ES
ct Savings
s and
mps
\$5.90
at must retail at
00 later
Calf Lace Boots—
ry heels and the new
eld mouse Lace Boots,
oxed with cloth top to
seamless or side seam
thers, new high Louis
Pumps
\$3.90
at \$5.00 later
attern—sateen lined
unusual quality.
Second Floor



Coats
\$30

ated. Con-
Full-length
rangements
ers with col-
l. Coats reg-
0.00.
Third Floor

ore Will Be
ains
any profitable
est prices on
e Curtains
.25
ly finished with
es, others with
white, ivory or
onnes
25c
s—suitable for
ture coverings,
to. Many beau-
nd designs, on
y weave cloths.
Economy Store

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Founded by JOSEPH PULITZER
Dec. 12, 1878.Published by the Pulitzer Publishing Co.
Twelfth and Olive Streets

POST-DISPATCH CIRCULATION

Average for entire year, 1917:

SUNDAY.....361,263

DAILY AND SUNDAY.....194,593

THE POST-DISPATCH PLATFORM

I know that my retirement will make no difference in its cardinal principles, that it will always fight for progress and reform, never tolerate injustice or corruption, always fight demagogues of all parties, never belong to any party, always oppose privileged classes and public plunderers, never lack sympathy with the poor, always remain devoted to the public welfare, never be satisfied with merely printing news, always be drastically independent, never be afraid to attack wrong, whether by predatory plutocracy or predatory poverty.

JOSEPH PULITZER.

April 10, 1907.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

St. Louis and Thrift Stamps.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

I have just read with a great deal of surprise an article on the editorial page of your paper, issue of Aug. 9th, under the heading of "St. Louis and Thrift Stamps," signed by "L. L. K. Member of C. N. D.," in which it is stated that in conversation with an agent of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., the writer had learned that all Thrift Stamps are purchased from the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. of New York and distributed to different agencies throughout the country and that New York receives credit for the sale of Thrift Stamps which are sold in St. Louis to the citizens of St. Louis and through the efforts of the people of St. Louis.

The writer in saying this is unfair would be correct if it were true, and since it is not true it is highly important that the people of St. Louis who may have read this article be properly informed as to facts. It is true that the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. has agreed to sell \$55,000,000 worth of Thrift and War Savings Stamps and the representatives of this company in St. Louis have been assigned a certain quota of this amount and we are doing everything that we can to fulfill this pledge, which has been made to the Government, and I want to assure the good people of St. Louis we are not only interested in the success of the sale of these stamps on behalf of the Government, but are anxious that St. Louis be properly credited with every purchase, that every Thrift Stamp and every War Savings Stamp sold by agents of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. is purchased from the St. Louis Postoffice. In fact, we are working in harmony with Postmaster Selph in every way and are just as anxious that St. Louis shall receive the credit as any other business concern in St. Louis or any other individuals are.

We hope, therefore, that you will give this conspicuous notice, so that the people of our city will know that the statements set forth in the article to which I have referred are incorrect, unjust and unfair to Postmaster Selph, postal officials and all other officials of the Government and to the citizens of St. Louis and to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., which is seeking to do all it can in this great patriotic movement, and no branch of the company would be a party to a scheme whereby any city other than the city where the stamps are sold would be permitted to receive credit.

I shall also appreciate if the writer of that article would furnish me with the name of the editor of this company who is alleged to have given this information. Stories of this kind hurt not only the people about whom they are circulated, but they are intended to create discord and dissension among the people of the community affected and in a measure such stories are lending aid and comfort to the enemy and I hope that in future should information come to you relative to the sale of War Savings and Thrift stamps, you will confirm or verify it through Postmaster Selph, who would be in a position to discredit such stories and render their publication impossible.

JAMES BYRNE,
Superintendent Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.

The World's Common Enemy.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

The spiritual evil that is striving to strangle the civilized world has been recognized as selfish diplomacy.

Such diplomacy discards an humble acceptance of justice based upon facts, and replaces it with adapted theorizing and alleged self justification.

Although Germans are saturated with selfish diplomacy, it is by no means limited to Germans.

Let the clear searchlight of truth shine upon one's self, and we can easily detect that our words, thoughts and works indicate selfishness, instead of love, fairness and justice.

Genuine Christianity conquers pride, admits error, recognizes facts, welcomes and appreciates the truth, regardless of whether it is favorable or unfavorable to one's self.

If selfish diplomacy were displaced by intelligent Christianity the now prevailing corruption, political corruption, religious corruption, business corruption and individual mental corruption would be common throughout the civilized world would be immediately eradicated.

The world is entering upon a new Christian era, because individuals are awakening to a desire to know and accept truth and justice regardless of selfish interests.

G. Y. BRIGGS.

More Sprinkling Needed.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

I have a store on Gravois avenue, near Jefferson. This street has a heavy traffic, as it is the one mostly used by funeral delivery trucks, etc. It goes without saying that the dust these autos raise is very great. Yet it is seldom sprinkled. How can a person keep a presentable place in the face of such an obstacle? I know the sprinkling tax must be paid by the property owner. I am only a renter. Why, then, if the work is paid for, is it not done? Of course, I pay my share toward this necessary work in rent, as it is the tenant after all from whom the landlord collects all he is obliged to pay in taxes, etc. Will not the proper authority take up this matter and give us something for our money?

LONG ENDURED.

THE WAR THAT JACK MADE.

The House that Jack Built well illustrates the war-work situation.

The man that digs the coal that makes the steam that runs the factory that makes the machines, munitions and ships that equip and transport the soldiers that fight the enemy, wins the victory for democracy.

From the man in the mine to the thoroughly trained and equipped soldier in the field the chain is complete. No link can be spared or weakened without weakening the whole chain. The chain is no stronger than its parts.

The story may be varied to fit every line of industry. The men that dig the coal and supply the oil, the men that run the industrial plants that produce everything we need for effective war; the men that build cars and ships and operate them; the men that produce and distribute the food; the men that do all the work necessary to make our fighting lines on land and sea efficient are all essential links in the chain of victorious war work.

This is what President Wilson means when he urges every man in the coal mines and connected with mining work to put every pound of working capacity he has into his work in order that our war industries, our cars and ships may be kept at the highest efficiency without stoppage or check. This is what he means when he bespeaks as much respect and honor for the man doing his full duty at home in war work as for the man in the fighting line doing his full duty as a soldier.

On the other hand, the slacker in war work at home deserves as much censure as the slacker in the line—more, because he works in safety and comfort and is better paid.

The shorter the war the less the cost in life, money and sacrifice. The greater our production of war essentials—ships, fighting machines and ammunition—the larger the number of thoroughly equipped fighting men who can get into the field. The larger the number of equipped fighting men we get into the field and the sooner we get them there the shorter the war.

Let us heed the President's urgent appeal. Every American should put the best that is in him every working hour to the task that lies in his hands. This is the only way to "keep the enemy going," smash his armies, save precious lives, rescue the world from the welter of blood and agony and make it safe for democracy.

DELUDED HEROES.

Commander Schweiger, of the submarine U-58, which sank the Lusitania, and Capt. Strasser, who had been most successful as a Zeppelin bomber of English cities, are both dead. They died with their boots on, Schweiger being blown to pieces under water when his U-boat exploded by accident, and Strasser being burned or drowned with the crew of his airship in its last raid.

Under an honorable government, both these men could have won fame as genuine heroes, their names going down to posterity as among the bravest of the brave. Without a stain on their escutcheons, they could have been remembered, in song and story, as leaders in a new form of warfare that demanded the utmost daring and skill.

But, as tools of the Potsdam murderers, deluded by the hellish philosophy which Germany adopted as the basis of her designs to conquer the world, both these brave men became pirates and slayers of innocent women and children, and so they went to death with hands dripping with innocent blood.

The leaders of Germany have done nothing more dastardly than in the degradation of their strong men by instilling into them the doctrines of frightfulness, turning them into enemies of the civilization.

WAR AND WILD CATS.

A St. Louis man, reputed to be very wealthy, died a week or so ago and now an inventory of his estate has been filed in the Probate Court and it discloses that he left a personal estate of the face value of about \$350,000, but that \$342,000 of this was in stocks of doubtful value and only \$30 worth of these were unimpeachable. Luckily for his heirs, he had not put all of his money into stocks of doubtful value. His real estate was of real value.

There is nothing strange about a man dying and leaving a lot of worthless stock certificates. It is not mentioned here because it is strange, but because it is common. Exchanging good money for good-for-nothing stocks is one of the most prevalent of human frailties. In the past year between \$250,000,000 and \$500,000,000 of fraudulent securities have been unloaded upon persons who, probably, exercise good judgment in other business affairs, but who fall for every stock-jobbing bauble that is dangled before their eyes.

An investigation in Washington by the Capital Issues Committee has shown that "wild cats" are more numerous in war times than in times of peace. The Liberty Loan campaign, it seems, have created a new interest in securities on the part of wage earners. Promoters of wild cat schemes have been quick to discover this and have filed their "sucker lists" for future reference and are going after the wage earners who hitherto have been proof against their allurements. Their line of talk is that the nation needs oil and coal and other products and now is the time to invest in mines and factories and reap prodigious profits. And if the wage earner has put all of his savings in Liberty Bonds, the promoters are so patriotic that they are willing to take the Liberty Bonds in exchange for stock.

A vigilance committee of bankers and business

men is to be organized to warn small investors of the risks they run and try to stop the waste which is hurtful alike to the investors and to the Government.

The states have been making some efforts to deal with the wild cat evil, with indifferent success. This might be a good time for the Federal authorities to take such drastic action against the wild cat fraternity as would put a stop to activities which are militating against the winning of the war.

KEEP THE AGE AT EIGHTEEN.

By extending the draft age limits a very large number of men in the group between 32 and 45 and a relatively small number in the group between 18 and 20 will be required to register. But it will be in the lower and smaller group that most of the men available for military service will actually be found.

For every year that Congress might raise the minimum age above 18 it would reject almost as many men qualified for service in the army as can be secured in the entire group between 32 and 45. The figures are not conjecture. They are based on fairly reliable statistics and supported by the experience gained in the administration of the selective service act during the past 12 months.

Under 1917 registration covering the 11-year period from 21 to 31, the percentage of men placed in class 1 was only about half the percentage under the 1918 registration, which affected only those reaching the age of 21 between June 5, 1917, and June 5, 1918. The reports made by the local boards all over the country bear out the estimates drawn from other sources by Provost Marshal-General Crowder for the guidance of Congress.

As registrants under the selective service act advance in years, the proportion available for service declines rapidly. In the 32 and upward group it will hardly be better than six or seven to 100 registrants. In the 1918 class, all men of 21, it will run at least from 40 to 50 to 100. Between 18 and 20 years, under the plan submitted to Congress, it should run even higher.

The problem before Congress is to provide means for increasing the strength of the army with the least expenditure of time and effort. The biggest reservoir of man power upon which the War Department can draw quickly is the group of over 3,000,000 young men between 18 and 21. If Congress should balk at 18 as the minimum age and fix the limit one year higher, it will defer the training of over 600,000 men. How would it replace them? By forcing into the military service skilled men needed in war industries and men supporting dependent parents and wives and children?

Many German soldiers surrender when they learn white bread is to be had behind the American lines. Get the Hun on the run with a gun or a bun.

POOR NORWAY.

Norway is reaping a harvest of kroner from the war. The trade of the Port of Bergen, it is said, has doubled, and the merchants are well satisfied with the outlook. Before the war, Norway's mercantile marine ranked fourth, after those of Great Britain, Germany and the United States. Norway is essentially maritime, having over 1000 miles of coast, with harbors on the west which are always free from ice.

But though Norway is getting rich, she cannot be happy. Each week Germany sinks some of her ships and kills some of her sailors. During July Norway lost 14 ships in this manner, with 55 sailors. Since the war began, German submarines have sunk a total of 856 Norwegian vessels, aggregating 1,169,587 tons, and in these sinkings 1802 Norwegian sailors have been murdered.

And Norway dares not do more than accept apologies and blood money. Poor Norway! What has become of the spirit of the Norseman, immortalized in sagas? What is keeping Norway from joining the band of nations who have united to punish the Prussian monsters?

Put the meat profiteers in the cooler.

WOMEN'S WEAR—WOMEN SWEAR.

With the women breaking into pretty nearly everything, we need a commission or something to lay down new rules of feminine conduct and new regulations of feminine raiment. One of the questions to be settled is whether women, when they wear men's clothes, are entitled to swear men's oaths. It is raised by the action of an Eastern dock company in discharging three lady stevedores because they cursed like gentleman stevedores.

There was no complaint about their work, it seems. They hustled hundredweight bags of sugar and coffee and asked no odds from the male huskies with whom they worked, but the language that they used! It made the men jealous, and to avoid demoralization of the working force they were let out. Sixteen are still at work, but they have been given to understand by the timely discharge of the three that if they expect to hold their jobs they will have to be ladylike in their walk and conversation. It is not at all certain that we have seen the end of the affair. When the emancipation leaders hear of it they will probably have something to say to that dock company about woman's right to swear like a man when she works like a man.

There is no telling what will happen when the W. C. T. U. of Bloomington, Ill., gets around to the dock ladies' case. The Bloomington ladies have opinions on the subject of overalls which suggest that lady swearers will receive no encouragement in that quarter. They have petitioned the Bloomington City Council to pass an ordinance prohibiting women from wearing overalls on the streets. They say there is a certain dignity about womanhood, of which skirts are the visible manifestation, and that there is no such thing as a woman dispensing with her skirts, at least on the streets, and retaining her dignity.

Inasmuch as there is little chance of the lady stevedores and the wctuers getting together on what to wear and what to swear, a commission of male experts in overall wearing and swearing should be constituted to draw up the rules and regulations.



THE HAND THAT ROCKS THE CRADLE.

JUST A MINUTE

Written for the POST-DISPATCH
by Clark McAdams

"If the Kaiser cares for our advice, we would like to tell him that the soldiers we have already sent to Europe are nothing to those to come under the new draft. These older men will be about twice as fierce as anything the Germans have seen, and they will go through the crack battalions of the German army like a sickle going through a field of alfalfa.

"That spirit which has already swept everything before the American advance is only something we all breathe in this great free land, and the longer we live the more of it we get into our systems. I know when I was a boy I always stole apples from anybody but an old man. An old man will chase you four times as far as anyone else, and he will keep you going twice as fast.

"I don't pretend to know anything more of Europe than has been revealed by what has happened over there since our boys got into the scrap. However, I do know this country. If our young men can chase the trained troops of the royal imperial and whatever you call it government around like this, our old men can run them into Asia.

"If the Kaiser has any gumption at all he will give up and have the war over before the men from thirty to forty-five get to him. If he doesn't, there won't be enough of Germany left in the end to start a good-sized turnverein. You can bet your bottom dollar that the old men are not going to be outdone by the boys. They are grand boys; but their dads, uncles and one thing another have always held them safe here at home, and they will do it abroad.

"I never sympathized quite with the theory that Col. Roosevelt is too old to fight. It doesn't conform to my theory that the longer a man lives in this country the more fight he has in him. The spirit of this country is a phenomenon. The Kaiser didn't know anything about it, and didn't reckon it a factor in the fight. He is not a student of the phenomena of freedom. It is an entirely new course for the old baby killer, and nobody ever knew his lesson as the Kaiser will know his when he gets out of school. That's my opinion."

Champ Clark, who was going to chase out of his district with a double-barreled shotgun those who criticized his opposition to the draft, now wants the draft limit extended to 55, so he can go and fight in his son's regiment. Evidently he still has the double-barreled shotgun.

Those of us who have paid big doctor bills without getting very much in return know exactly how the Kaiser feels about Doc Rumely.

It is doubtful whether the Government could use a man of 45 who would leave a girl behind him.

WHEN THE KAISER WHIMPERS "KAMERAD!"

If the foe's grip will be as firm as ours,
If he fight to the bitter end, or no;
One thing is sure as the blood-red hours,
He marches now to his overthrow,
To the dawn of Peace for a world war-mad
When the Kaiser whimpers "Kamerad!"

In the crimsoned vista fancy flings
The best and bravest rush to doom;
And the future writhes with sorrow's stings
As the mourners pray in the halls of gloom;
But, at last, bowed down, and dreading and sad,
The Kaiser will whimper "Kamerad!"

In the sky of shining stars the blue
Shall often turn to fadeless gold
As the Hun sharpshooters, hitting true,
Shatter homecoming hopes untold;
But at last, in his corner, crushed and sad,
The Kaiser will whimper "Kamerad!"

Four years that have wrecked a world of men
May run to eight ere the deed be done;
And a million more, or five, or ten,
May turn to clay ere the war be won;
But, at last, hands raised, heart sick and sad,
The Kaiser will whimper "Kamerad!"

From the lips that blanch with hate shall come
A plea for the mercy he never knew;
And the blaring bugle and rolling drum
Shall signal "Stop!" when he gives the cue,
In the dawn of Peace for a world war-mad
When the Kaiser whimpers "Kamerad!"

JAMES C. McNALLY.

A Hollander writing from his country says the division of sympathy between Germany and the allies in that country comes pretty nearly being a straight line between the aristocrats and the Dutch masses. The former are for the Kaiser, whom they feel to be going out of his way to preserve the world to the front families. He also says the German people think they are fighting for the same things the allies say they are fighting for. We know that, but what can be done about it? The Junkers have the army and the press, and the only way we can get the truth to the German people is to take it to them. We are doing that as fast as we can, and if Holland meanwhile suffers something of a squeeze between the belligerents we can only say that she will enjoy the world much better after we are through than she would otherwise have been able to do. After all, the Dutch picked out Holland, and if they decided to stay there after they saw the Germans improving the adjoining home site, they assumed the risks of so doing without any pressure from the outside.

The German who had never seen anything like the American attack must not think the exhibition was given especially for his benefit. Our troops are going to show it to as many Germans as will stay for the big show, and their invitation extends not even the Kaiser. It is not often that the United States gives an exhibition of what she can do, and this one is wholly given for the Germans. We trust they will be given complete possession of the tent and not miss anything. It is some show.

The MIRROR of PUBLIC OPINION

This column is designed to reproduce without bias the latest comment by the leading publicists, newspapers and periodicals on the questions of the day.

Newspaper Curtailment.

From the New York Times.
WHY should the War Industries Board attempt to dictate to the newspapers how they should reduce their size, the class of matter they must omit in order to reduce their consumption of white paper to meet the Government requirement? The end sought, as we understand it, is to cut down white paper consumption in order that the overburdened railroads may have some slight relief. Would not that end have been attained had the order gone forth that tonnage consumed must be reduced by 15 per cent, or 20 per cent, of whatever the requirement might be, leaving each newspaper to determine in its own way how the saving should be accomplished? We are sure that the ends of impartial justice and the interests alike of the public and the newspapers would have been better served by such an order than by the regulation just issued by the Pulp and Paper Section of the Board.

The curtailment is to be entirely of reading matter, 5 per cent, up to 50 columns and not over 70 columns, 30 per cent, above 70 columns and not over 90 columns, and so on. Under this regulation everything is classed as reading matter that is not paid advertising. But is paid advertising sacred to the Government? It is not so to the newspapers. The prosperity of a newspaper is based upon the satisfaction and confidence of its readers. When readers have come to it in large numbers, when a considerable circulation has been reached, then advertising comes. But many a newspaper would much prefer to abridge its advertising rather than to curtail its reading matter, which is its life and soul. The reduction order is drastic; in many cases it will be difficult to meet the requirement without sacrifice of value to the reader, while a diminution accomplished in part by omitting advertising and in part printing less reading matter would have left everybody satisfied. The newspapers themselves, not the Government, should determine how the reduction of news print consumption is to be accomplished.

It is unfortunate that these regulations were issued at the moment when the casualty lists from the front demand a large amount of space from the newspapers. The Times of yesterday gave nearly ten columns to these lists, and this pressure upon newspaper space is likely to continue for some time. In the interest of the public, of the Government and the prosecution of the war, would it not have been well for the War Industries Board to omit casualty lists from the reading matter classification in order that no newspaper should be tempted to save space by trenching on what we may properly call sacred ground?

Sinclair and Doyle.

From the Omaha World-Herald.

A RECENT exchange of letters between Arthur Conan Doyle and the Socialist author, Upton Sinclair, contains some very spicy reading. Sinclair sent the great detective-story teller some copies of his magazine. In acknowledging their receipt Mr. Doyle told Sinclair what he thought of the doctrines. Some of the passages in that letter were as follows:

You talk of England having a perfect craze for battleship building. There was a margin, I believe, of four dreadnaughts between Germany and England in 1914, and that was the margin which preserved the clear seas and all that it meant. You ought to be thanking England instead of nagging her. All this talk of capitalism is perfect madness in face of the taxation cheerfully borne.

I am sure that you are a perfectly honorable man, and yet it is bare truth that if Germany were paying you highly, you could not serve her better than you are doing by spreading both class and international jealousy at such a time.

What Doyle says of Sinclair is equally true of a good many other Socialists. Lately Sinclair has seen a new light and is vigorously supporting the war, although his old "class conscious" doctrines are a great hindrance to him. In speaking of the war Sinclair says: "May it not cease until the Kaiser and his brood have been driven into exile, the Princes and the grafts and the heretics put to work, the last decoration trampled in the mud and the last iron cross melted into pen points."

TODAY'S BEST CARTOON.

RESUSCITATION.
Rebus in the New York World.

You Can Hardly Blame a Batter for Letting the Pitcher Fan Him, This Kind of We

CUBS AND RED SOX HAVE BUT 2 GAMES ON ALIEN GROUNDS

Schedule Strongly Favors Leading Teams in Major League Pennant Races.

CARDS ARE HOME TODAY

Hendricks' Men Will Open a Three-Game Series Here With Cincinnati Reds.

With the baseball season scheduled to end three weeks from today, the Chicago Cubs, leaders in the National League pennant race, have 21 more games to play, while the Red Sox, pace-makers in the American, have 20. Of the remaining battles, each of the two pennant favorites has only two games away from home—those on Sept. 2, the Cubs closing in Pittsburgh and Boston in New York.

During the week the Bruins won three games out of five, and held their lead of 6½ games over the Giants. In the A. L., the Hubtown entry was able to win only three out of seven starts, while the Indians broke even, and the lead of Barrow's men was cut from 3½ to three games. However, the schedule favors Barrow's men, as the Cleveland aggregation must play most of its remaining battles on foreign soil.

Here's the Decisive Clash.

There is a chance that the real pennant series in the American League will be opened in Boston next Saturday, when the Red Sox and Indians inaugurate a three-game series. In the contests started between the pair in the Hub this season, the leaders have been returned in five of eight battles. However, in the recent series in Cleveland the Indians won three out of four.

Should the Red Sox continue at the pace they have set all season and win 12 of the remaining 20, Fohl's aggregation would have to win 14 of the 18 still to be played to tie for first place.

If the Cubs hold their present lead for the remaining battles, the Giants will have to put over a winning streak of 21 to even tie. Which does not seem possible the way McGraw's men are playing.

Following are the games to be played by the two league leaders:

CHICAGO.
Aug. 12, 13, 14—Pittsburgh.
Aug. 16, 17—Philadelphia.
Aug. 18, 19, 20—Boston.
Aug. 21, 22, 23—New York.
Aug. 24, 25, 26—Brooklyn.
Aug. 28, 29, 30, 31—Cincinnati.
Sept. 1—Pittsburgh.
Sept. 2—Two games in Pittsburgh.
BOSTON.
Aug. 12, 13—New York.
Aug. 14, 15, 16—Chicago.
Aug. 17, 18, 19, 20—Cleveland.
Aug. 21, 22, 23, 24—Browns.
Aug. 26, 27, 28—Detroit.
Aug. 29, 30, 31—Philadelphia.
Sept. 2—Two games in New York.

Cardinals Are Home Today.

The Cardinals, after winning eight of 20 games on the road, are back home today and this afternoon will open a three-game series at Cardinal Field against the Cincinnati Reds. Yesterday in Cincinnati, the two clubs broke even, the Reds trimming Bill Doak in the opener, 3-2, despite the fact that he yielded only three hits. Gene Packard won the second, 4-3, from Luque, Matty's Cuban flinger.

Hendricks' charges close their stand on the home lot on Aug. 26, after all the Eastern clubs have been met, and then go to Cincinnati and Pittsburgh to wind up the campaign. Les Meadows will pitch for the Cardinals today, with E. Schneider on the hill for Matty.

.500 Average for Cobb.

Ty Cobb, champion batter of the American League, had an average of .500 in the games with the Browns, he having made five hits in 10 at bats. Against this George Slaters, who had a .500 average, had three hits in 10 at bats. In the twin bill yesterday, the two clubs broke even, a double by Pitcher Houck, driving over the winning run in the opening battle, which the Browns won, 5-2, while Kallio stopped the Burkesmen, 5-1, in the second.

In the first home stand for Jimmy Burke as manager of the club, the Browns won eight games and lost 10. Today is an open date, while tomorrow the Sportman's Park outfit opens a series with the Athletics in Philadelphia.

JOCK HUTCHINSON SETS NEW COURSE RECORD OF 66 AT BEVERLY LINKS

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—Jock Hutchinson of Glenview yesterday set a competitive record of 66, 4 under par, for the links of the Beverly Country Club, in a Red Cross golf match in which he and Bob McDonald of Indian Hill, defeated Frank Adams, Beverly, professional, and Charles Evans, National amateur and open champion, 2 up and 1 to play.

The defeated pair, however, broke the world record for the prices at which the privilege of caddy for them was sold at auction, Evans bringing \$1150 and Adams \$200. On the tenth and the sixteenth holes, Hutchinson holled his approach shots for a "birdie" 2, and an "eagle" 3. He also made an eight-foot putt for another 2 on the 150-yard eighteenth. McDonald and Evans took 72 strokes each while Adams required 2.

Hutchinson's score was well balanced, as he took 13 strokes on each half.

DIAMOND WATCHES. Pay as you wear. Buy as you like. LOTTIS WARE, 224 N. 3rd St. Phone 273-1-1.

Early Closing of Campaign Embarrasses Stakeholders

Custodians of "Friendly" Bets Uncertain as to Whether to Let the Investments "Ride" or to Order the Speculators to Draw Down Their Stakes.

By John E. Wray.

THE life of the stakeholder is at best a cross between a nightmare and an ether dream. Enthusiasts who pick you out to hold their money for private baseball wagers are too prone to take too much for granted and to stipulate too little. Ordinarily the stakeholder emerges from the end of the season controversy with a high temper and a low regard for the intelligence of the nonstakeholding part of the human race.

This year, under the sad surprise of the war, the stakeholder's life is just as enjoyable as that of a convict. The only answer to some of the problems presented must come out of the judgment of the unfortunate chosen to referee the wrangle and of course he's bound to be wrong, wherever there's a loser. The curtailment of the season has caused most of the trouble. Bettors are already heating the phone wires with questions as to how to pay off as between men who bet on a result calculated on a season's play of 154 games, when only about 125 games are to be contested.

Scramble for Fourth Place.
For instance, in both leagues the scramble for a first division place is participated in by a number of clubs. The duration of the race might play a vital part in it. The dropping of the last 30 games might make the difference between success and failure of certain teams.

Professional layers of odds foresee this contingency. One downtown "bookie" told the writer that he had only a few wagers based on the season, because the money did not "turn over fast enough." Such as he had, however, had a war clause which invalidated the wager in case of a season's discontinuance of the schedule. He said this prevailed among the professional wagers, who are cautious.

The amateurs, however, did not think that fast or that far, and some of them have been unable to reach a decision. Those favorably situated want to let the wagers "ride"; those having a dark outlook want the speculation called off.

The professional bookmakers agree that the sporting thing to do is to call off all wagers and return the sums originally invested to the speculators.

In an ordinary season the confusion arising from a schedule discontinuance of this sort would be considerable. This year, owing to the uncertain effects of draft and military demands on ball players, few were willing to risk anything on a billiard six months remote. Only case-hardened enthusiasts indulged.

Before the season opened the White Sox and the Giants were supposed to own almost "draft-proof" teams and to be almost certain of

Municipal Golf Reaches Finals

Semi-Finals in All Classes Completed Over Hard-Baked Forest Park Course.

Over a course as hard as rock and on unmentionable greens the semi-finals of the municipal golf tournament were completed yesterday. All classes are now ready for the finals, next Sunday.

The lead-off match for the title brings together Frank Lynch and James Manion and if the course is softened some by midweek rains a real exhibition may be expected. Otherwise the event will be just a matter of the breaks, since no man can gauge what a ball will do on the greens at Forest Park.

The long drought has rendered every course in the city impossible for accurate playing.

Following were yesterday's results:

CLASS A.
P. H. Hale Jr. defeated L. J. Hamel 1 up, 18 holes.

CLASS B.
Fred Conway defeated Dr. Sloumb 4 up and 3.

CLASS C.
T. R. Durning defeated Al Barr 1 up.

CLASS D.
E. A. Wagner defeated D. S. Andrews 4 up and 3.

CLASS E.
H. Jungmann defeated Brent Goodloe 4 up and 2.

SPECIAL CLASS.
J. D. Gish defeated J. Quan 5 up and 4.

CLASS F.
C. R. Allison defeated W. T. Smith 5 up and 4.

WILLIAMS, EX-BROWN, IS BATTING FOR AVERAGE OF .580 IN SERVICE LEAGUE

Kenneth Williams, former Brown, who is now stationed at Jefferson Barracks, and is a member of the Eighteenth Co. team in the regimental league, is the leading batter in the circuit, with an average of .580, he having made 29 hits in 50 trips to the plate. Williams also leads in steals, with 27 in 17 games, and tops the rungetters with 37.

The 10 leading batters are as follows:

NAME	Co.	AB	Hits	Pct.
Williams	18th	50	29	.580
Gourley	13th	42	20	.476
Dale	14th	14	7	.500
Gilbert	16th	32	13	.406
Mulligan	18th	29	11	.379
Brown	18th	38	21	.553
Hughes	18th	48	18	.375
Janzen	18th	40	12	.300
Meyers	23d	30	9	.300
Land	18th	47	15	.319

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

CLUB	Won	Lost	Pct.
18th Co.	13	2	.869
14th Co.	14	8	.636
25th Co.	10	7	.588
Hospital	5	11	.312
23d Co.	4	11	.267
15th Co.	6	12	.333

SCHWARZ WINS WAY TO MUNICIPAL NET FINAL; MAY MEET TED DREWES

Elmer Schwarz, representing Forest Park, yesterday defeated E. Meyer of O'Fallon Park, in one semi-final to decide this year's municipal tennis championship, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4.

The victor was always the stronger, keeping his rival in the back court for the greater part of the ten.

Schwarz will oppose the winner of the Ted Drewes-Leo Moults semi-final, which will be completed yesterday.

All classes are now ready for the finals, next Sunday.

The lead-off match for the title brings together Frank Lynch and James Manion and if the course is softened some by midweek rains a real exhibition may be expected. Otherwise the event will be just a matter of the breaks, since no man can gauge what a ball will do on the greens at Forest Park.

The long drought has rendered every course in the city impossible for accurate playing.

Following were yesterday's results:

CLASS A.
P. H. Hale Jr. defeated L. J. Hamel 1 up, 18 holes.

CLASS B.
Fred Conway defeated Dr. Sloumb 4 up and 3.

CLASS C.
T. R. Durning defeated Al Barr 1 up.

CLASS D.
E. A. Wagner defeated D. S. Andrews 4 up and 3.

CLASS E.
H. Jungmann defeated Brent Goodloe 4 up and 2.

SPECIAL CLASS.
J. D. Gish defeated J. Quan 5 up and 4.

CLASS F.
C. R. Allison defeated W. T. Smith 5 up and 4.

WILLIAMS, EX-BROWN, IS BATTING FOR AVERAGE OF .580 IN SERVICE LEAGUE

Kenneth Williams, former Brown, who is now stationed at Jefferson Barracks, and is a member of the Eighteenth Co. team in the regimental league, is the leading batter in the circuit, with an average of .580, he having made 29 hits in 50 trips to the plate. Williams also leads in steals, with 27 in 17 games, and tops the rungetters with 37.

The 10 leading batters are as follows:

NAME	Co.	AB	Hits	Pct.
Williams	18th	50	29	.580
Gourley	13th	42	20	.476
Dale	14th	14	7	.500
Gilbert	16th	32	13	.406
Mulligan	18th	29	11	.379
Brown	18th	38	21	.553
Hughes	18th	48	18	.375
Janzen	18th	40	12	.300
Meyers	23d	30	9	.300
Land	18th	47	15	.319

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

CLUB	Won	Lost	Pct.
18th Co.	13	2	.869
14th Co.	14	8	.636
25th Co.	10	7	.588
Hospital	5	11	.312
23d Co.	4	11	.267
15th Co.	6	12	.333

NEW RECORD MADE BY MISS STEWART IN 2 MILE SWIM

19 Year-Old Victor in River Event Clips Three Minutes Off Her Previous Mark.

Using a powerful double trudgeon, a stroke developed under the tutelage of Tom Whitaker, the former Missouri Athletic Association swimming coach, Miss Grace Stewart yesterday again showed that she is the best long distance star of all the local "mermaids."

Despite a very slow current, Miss Stewart yesterday won the seventh annual Western Rowing Club 2-mile paddle, in the record time of 27 minutes 40 seconds, clipping almost three minutes off the previous standard.

The Fairground representative swam a better race than she has at any time during her career. She took the lead after about 150 yards and was never headed. At the finish she was two minutes ahead of her nearest rival. At the conclusion Miss Stewart was still very strong. With keener competition she could easily have surpassed her own time. She was coached by Rodoway Abeken.

On her showing yesterday Miss Stewart seems ready to encounter the best of her rivals in the country in long distance events. The race was her fifth attempt at the two-mile game and was her third in straight victory.

In one of the others she finished second in fourth position. She is not yet 19 years of age.

Race for Second Close.

While Miss Stewart early in the race showed that she outclassed the field, the main interest in the event centered in the fight for second place honors. Following a sprint near the finish, Miss Evelyn Riedy, Miss Stewart's teammate, was returned the winner over Miss Ruth Wilderman of Crystal Pool by about 20 seconds. Miss Riedy is 15 years old.

Jack Ryder, who is 16 years old, and competing in her first long distance race, swam well and came home in fourth position in 30m. 58. Miss Fortune at present is the Municipal Athletic Association sprint champion.

Miss Jarvis Faints.

Eight contestants started in the race and all of them finished in good condition, with the exception of Miss Adeline Jarvis, the Western Rowing Club representative. Miss Jarvis was ill and unable to train most of last week, but despite this she started and finished fifth. Right after the start she was seized with cramps and suffered for the entire distance. After the race she fainted twice, but later in the evening showed no ill effects from her experience.

Two newcomers in the long distance game, finished seventh and eighth. They were Miss Patricia Ruder of the Lorelei, and Miss Violet Schoenberg of St. Charles, who was the lone out-of-town starter. Miss Schoenberg was almost 4 minutes behind the winner.

One of the largest crowds that ever witnessed Western Rowing Club race was lined up along the banks and viewed the finish at the clubhouse. The race was started on schedule time and run off in first class order.

Following is the way the paddlers finished:

Position	Name	Time
1	Miss Grace Stewart, Fairground	27:40
2	Miss Evelyn Riedy, Fairground	29:30
3	Miss Ruth Wilderman, Crystal	30:20
4	Miss Irene Fortune, Crystal	30:35
5	Miss Adeline Jarvis, Western R.	30:50
6	Miss Rose Wertheimer, unattached	31:02
7	Miss Patricia Ryder, Lorelei	31:22
8	Miss Violet Schoenberg, St. Charles	31:25

Referee—Marion F. Parker. Starter—William Woshus. Judge—Frank Welch. A. J. Mandeville, H. W. Ames, Timmerman, Charles F. Stephens, Ed D. Colbrunn, J. G. Karl.

Pair of Two-Hit Shutouts Features Games Played in Municipal Circuit

A pair of two-hit games, one by Wallace, pitching for the Hy-Tex leaders in the Empire League, and the other by Brown of the Holy Names in the Sodality League, featured yesterday's round in the Municipal Association.

Wallace, opposed the Nationals, with Frank Keck, the former Kirkwood High School star, on the hill and was returned the winner, 6-0. Keck for the first time since he joined the team was hit hard, being found for 11 safeties. He walked two and fanned 10. Wallace also whiffed 10.

Brown had easy sailing in his game against Holy Trinity, his mates piling up seven runs in the first four innings. Harber was found for eight safeties.

Arcadis Go Into Lead.

By defeating the Eckharts in both ends of a double header yesterday the Arcadis took the lead in the South Side League. Both contests were close, the Eckharts taking the first, 5-4, and the second, 2-0. Todd and Weiss pitched for the winners and Hof and Hartman for the losers.

In the other contests played in the circuit the Kohlmanns, with Bereswell, had a five-hit game, were returned the winners over the Apollos, 4-3. The Alpen Braus won a forfeit from the Maryvilles, who have withdrawn from the circuit.

The Welbachs noted out the Donnelly Stars, 4-3, in the only game played yesterday in the Manufacturers' League. Weiss, on the hill for the winners, hurled good ball, allowing only one hit, which was scattered. His mates found Warden for 11 safeties. Lungstrats of the winners and Raftery of the losers connected for home runs.

The Weekes, leaders in the Independent League pennant struggle gained an even break in the double

TODAY'S IF TABLE

Standing of the Clubs.

CLUB	W. L.	Pct.	Win. Loss	
Boston	63	43	594	598
Cleveland	61	47	565	569
Washington	58	48	547	551
Chicago	52	53	495	500
New York	50	52	490	495
Browns	48	56	462	467
Detroit	47	59	443	448
Philadelphia	43	63	398	404

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

CLUB	W. L.	Pct.	Win. Loss	
Chicago	61	43	587	590
Pittsburgh	54	48	529	534
Cincinnati	48	54	471	476
Philadelphia	47	54	465	471
Brooklyn	46	55	455	461
Boston	46	57	447	452
Cardinals	43	63	398	404

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Browns 5-8-1, Detroit 2-11-3. Batteries—Wright, Houck and Severed; Dause and Stanage. Second game—Detroit 5-10-0, Browns 1-7-2. Batteries—Kallio and Spencer; Letfield, Davenport and Nunamaker.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Chicago 6-11-1, Cleveland 5-12-4. Batteries—Cicotte and Schalk; Coveleskie, Combe, Enzman and O'Neill. Thomas. Second game—Cleveland 6-10-1, Chicago 3-15-1. Batteries—Enzman, McQuillen, Morton and O'Neill; Shellenbach, Russell and Schalk. Jacobs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Washington 3-6-0, Philadelphia 6-3-0. Batteries—Shaw and Almsmith; Adams and Perkins.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Cincinnati 3-3-3, Cardinals 2-6-2. Batteries—Miller and Winsor; Doak and Gonzales. Second game—Cardinals 5-12-0, Cincinnati 2-10-1. Batteries—Packard and Gonzales; Lince and Winsor.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Chicago 5-6-3, Pittsburgh 3-7-3. Batteries—Douglas and Killefer; Adams, Comstock and Schmidt. Second game—Pittsburgh 6-8-1, Chicago 3-10-3. Batteries—Mayer and Schmidt; Vaughn, Carter and Killefer.

Today's Schedule.
AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Washington at Philadelphia (two games). Chicago at Cleveland.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Cincinnati at St. Louis. Pittsburgh at Chicago. Philadelphia at Brooklyn. Boston at New York.

Summer homes are advertised in Post-Dispatch Want pages.

ST. LOUIS TENNIS PLAYERS CAPTURE TWO STATE TITLES

Drewes and Niemoeller Win Both Singles and Doubles Events at Kansas City.

Ted Drewes won one title and shared another with Arthur Niemoeller, in the Missouri State tennis tournament, yesterday. Drewes beat Charles Spivey, 4-6, 6-3, 6-2, 6-0, in the singles. With Niemoeller he beat Simmons and Durrall in the doubles, 6-1, 6-1, 6-3.

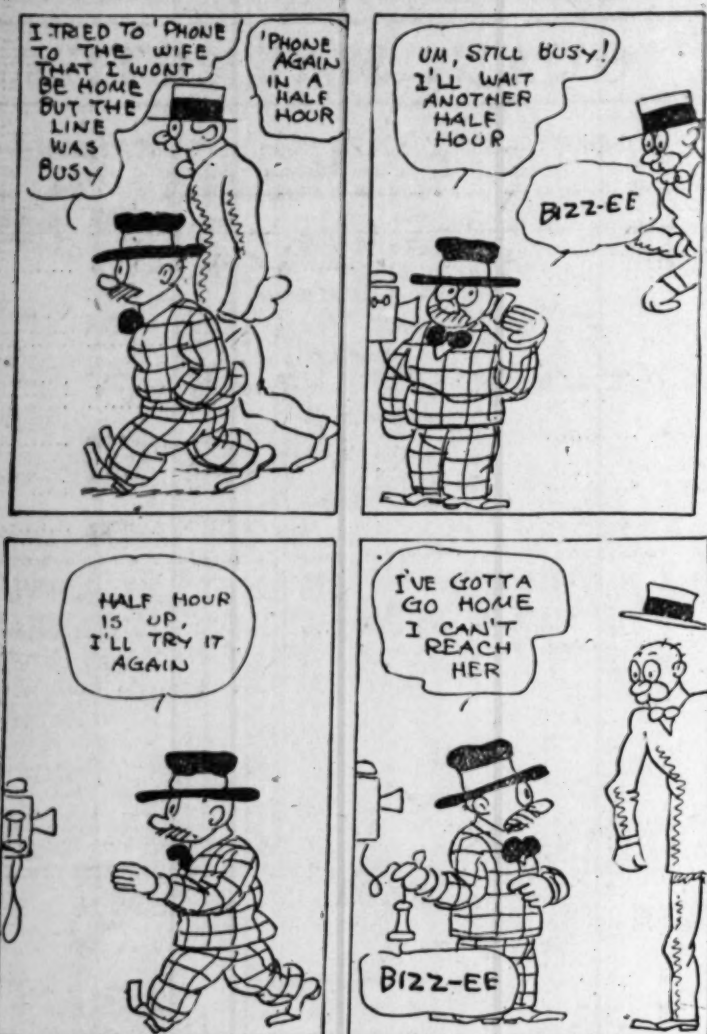
Today Miss Corinne Gould bled fair to annex the women's crown and thus give almost a clean sweep to Mound City entrants.

The odds here favor Miss Gould. Not that her opponent, Miss Evelyn Seavey, lacks the ability necessary to a woman tennis champion, but Miss Gould has brought to town her own novel game, has stood by it in the face of all types of opposition and by pluck and consistency made it win. The match will conclude the Missouri State and Central West tournaments for women.

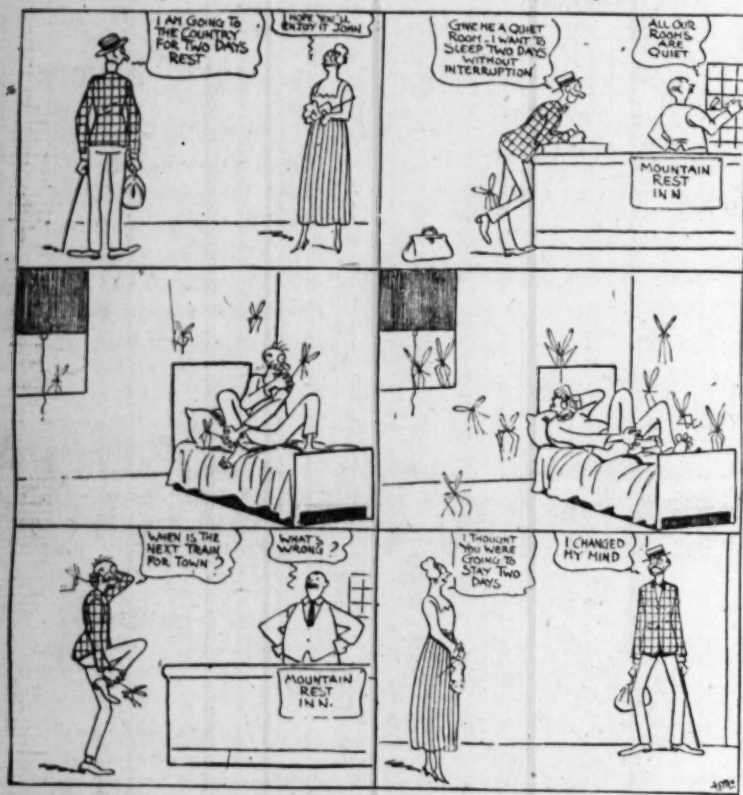
In winning the State title, Ted Drewes played real tennis. His game, improved 25 per cent over his play of a year ago, stood the test of opposition that was real and hard. Not a default nor a "flake" win aided him in his march through the lower rounds and he met the best man in the tournament in his upward climb.

Against Charles Spivey of Kingfisher, Ok. yesterday, Drewes started wobbly. He seemed uncertain in his net play at the start and tennis followers saw him in his only brief leeway of the game. But the situation changed to Drewes' advantage. Spivey, by taking the first set, overplayed his game and when the veteran reacted, Drewes had covered his form and victory was swift and sure.

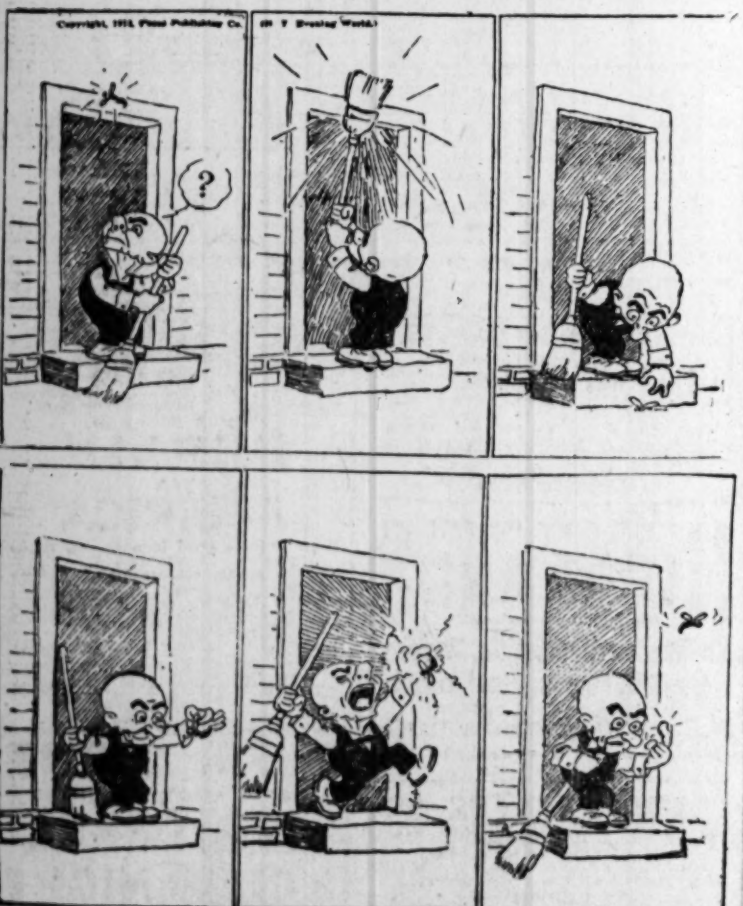
Let the Wedding Bells Ring Out



The Day of Rest . . . By Ketten



Grindstone George.



Knew the Stuf.

GENERALLY run down? Want a tonic?" said a chemist on being consulted by a customer. "I've the very thing for you—Thompson's Tonic. Four times a day, and in ten days you'll feel like another man. Half a dollar a bottle."

"No, no, no!" said the customer, energetically.

"But it is the very thing for you. All the doctors are recommending it. We can't get it fast enough for our customers."

"I believe you, but I would prefer something else."

"Nonsense! I tell you the Tonic is

will do more good in one day than anything else in a month. It cures everything. What's your objection?"

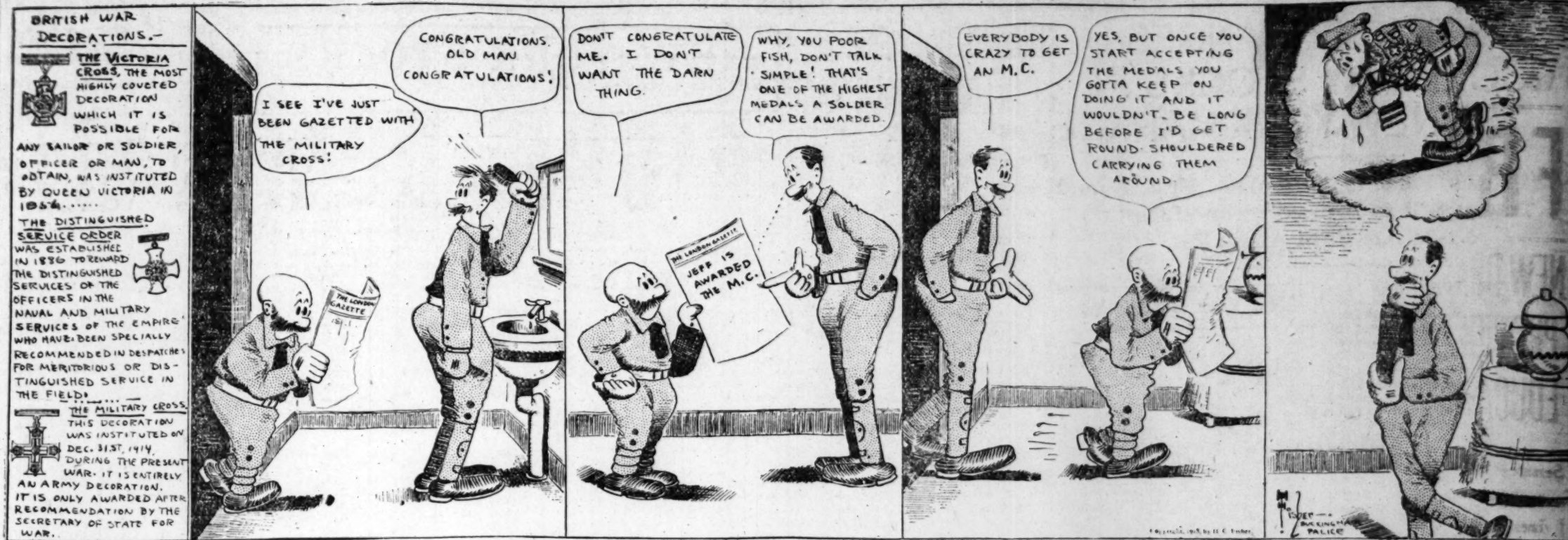
"Only that I'm Thompson."—
Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

WILL you give me a crust of bread and a cup of water, mum?"

"Certainly; I'll fix you up a nice lunch. But why didn't you ask for something substantial?"

"I'm a student of human nature. It's mighty seldom I strikes anybody what's mean enough to give me just a crust an' a cup of water."—Pittsburgh Courier

MUTT AND JEFF—THE DANGER OF ESTABLISHING A PRECEDENT—By BUD FISHER



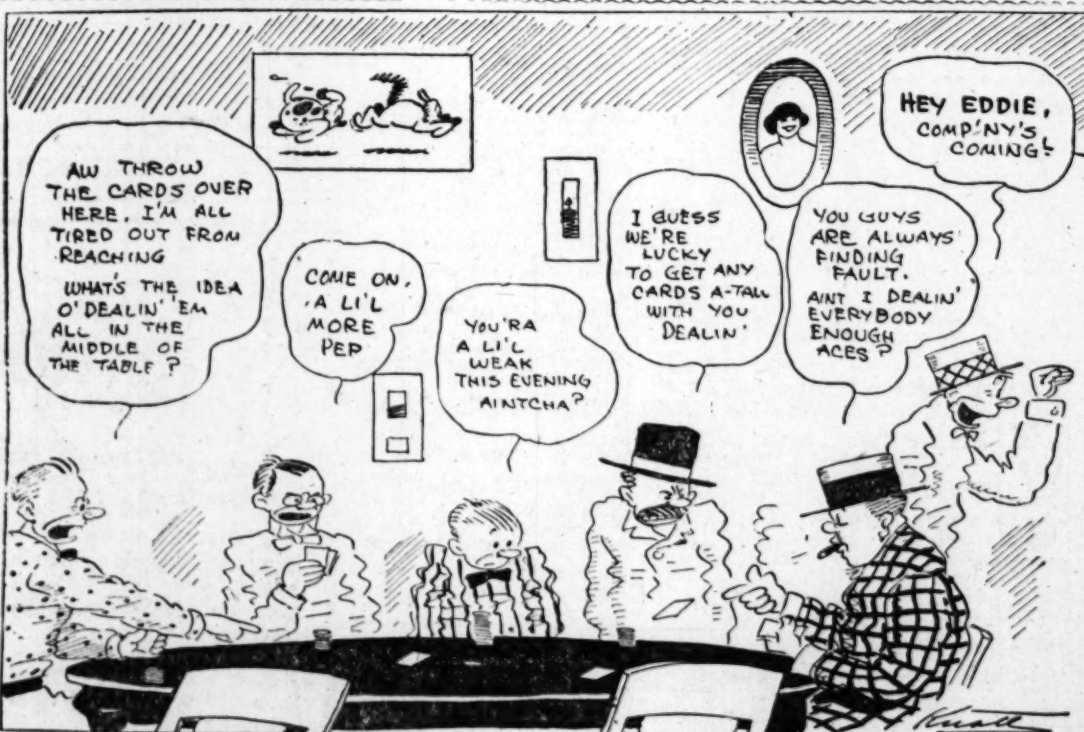
MIKE AND IKE—THEY LOOK ALIKE—By GOLDBERG



"SAY, POP!"—CATERING TO THE COOK IS A TEARFUL TASK—By PAYNE



PENNY ANTE—The Tired Dealer ∴ ∴ By Jean Knott



Digested His Remarks.

A YOUNG minister just out of the seminary was preaching his trial sermon in a village church. His was very positive, repeating several times: "I am correct, though all the commentators disagree with me." He was just as positive as the young preacher arose to read the scripture, an old lady entered the door and walked straight to the front and, looking up into the young minister's face as he handed him a market basket, carefully counted the contents. "Brother, I hope you say this morning with you. I have brought you a basket of yellow yams, which I hope you can eat without getting sick."

LADIES' Home Journal.

LITTLE EDNA (seeing mother's new evening dress, just arrived): Oh, mamma, how lovely! Will you wear it tonight? ... not tonight. This is for when ladies and gentlemen come to dinner.

Edna: Oh, mamma, let's pretend just for once that papa's a gentleman!

Shocking.

Mrs. Brown: With this 'ere war on, I can't afford clothes.
The curate: Don't let that keep you away from church, Mrs. Brown.
—London Passing Show.

Right Before His Eyes

Art editor: Seeing is believing.—
Dodd & Mearns

Fair Enough:

A FARMER the other day took a plowshare to the blacksmith's to be sharpened, and while the blacksmith fixed the plow, the farmer chuckled and bragged about the sale of hogs he had just made.

"Then hogs was only 8 months ago," he said, "and some two fat, nuthin' but skin, I seen that day. I was at his wits' end, and by buyin' yug-fur'n I boosted up the price on him just 500 per cent. Yes, by gum, I got him for 10 dollars. I sold him for 150. I uster get before the way."

The plowshare being done, the farmer handed the smith 50 cents.

"That's all right," said the smith, "I charge \$1.50 for that job now."

"You scandalous rascal!" yelled the farmer. "What do you mean by that? You charge on me? What have you done it for?"

"I've done it," said the blacksmith, "so I'll be able to eat some of that meat and drink some of your wine." —Washington Star.

Awful Suggestion.

TWO ladies were married to musicians. The one, a bride of a while, was nursing a baby carriage in which were three tiny, chubby little girls. The other lady had been in the bonds of matrimony a couple of weeks. "What beautiful children!" exclaimed the newly married.

"Yes," replied the proud mother: "let me tell you the funniest coincidence. At our wedding supper the boys who played with my husband and the other played with the boys they played 'Three Little Maids' from 'The Mikado.' Isn't that queer?"

At the other bride turned a pale, "Mercy!" she gasped. "At our wedding supper Tom's friends renamed him also, and they rendered 'The Sextet' from 'Lucia.'"—Roller

Monthly.

"Ever hear the story of the peacock?"

"I never did—I swear it."

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS

Thrift Is a Habit

Saving money comes easy only when Thrift has become a Habit.

Open a Savings Account today.

Deposit in your account at regular intervals and you will soon have established your Thrift Habit.

\$1 Opens a Savings Account at

ST. LOUIS UNION BANK
FOURTH & LOCUST



Here is an electric washer which not only does all of the washing and wringing, but also does away with lifting of water. In this Machine it is not only possible to drain the wash tub, but also the rinses and wringing tubs.

We Repair All Makes of Water-Power Washing Machines.

1104 FINE ST. **Steinmeier Wash Mach Co.** Bell, Oliver & Co.